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**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA**

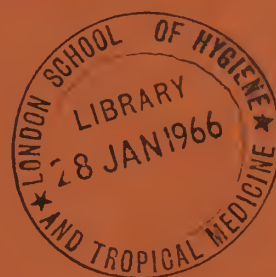
# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

for the year

**1964**



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The Medical Officer of Health,  
Public Health Dept.,  
The Guildhall,  
Swansea.

Tel. No. Swansea 50821.



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# C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Preface	2
Section I      Constitution of Committee	4
Section II     Staff	5
Section III    General and Vital Statistics	6
Section IV     Infectious Diseases	14
Section V      Services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946	
i.    Care of expectant mothers and children under school age	18
ii.   Midwifery Service	48
iii.   Health Visiting	49
iv.   District Nursing	51
v.    Artificial Immunity	52
vi.    Ambulance Service	54
vii.   Prevention of Illness (Care and After-Care)	55
viii.   Domestic Help	66
Section VI      Mental Health	68
Section VII     National Assistance Act Service (Welfare and Blind welfare)	74
Section VIII    Miscellaneous	101
Section IX      Environmental Services	102

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the County Borough of Swansea

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report is submitted in accordance with Circular 1/65 (Wales) dated January 1965 and follows the pattern of previous years. Any changes in the services provided are mentioned in the body of the report.

The population of the town showed a slight decrease from 170,390 to 170,160 and this may be accounted for by the closing down of the Prestcold Factory and consequent transfer of labour. The excess of births over deaths during the year was 801 so that there was a loss in population of just over 1,000 due to migration.

The live birth rate for the year was 17.1 per 1,000 population, a slight reduction on that for the previous year 17.3, and this showed a decline for the first time since 1959. The comparable figures for England and Wales is 18.4 per 1,000 population.

The stillbirth rate 19.88 per 1,000 total births is slightly higher than the previous year, and compares with a rate of 16.37 for England and Wales. Dr. Ellis, the Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, has made an investigation into the cause of death of 115 babies who died at or before birth during the period 1st September 1962 to 31st August 1964. Comment on this investigation is included in the body of the report.

The number of people who died was 2,108 compared with 2,307 for the previous year. The crude death rate was 12.4 per 1,000 population compared with 11.3 for England and Wales. 382 people died from all causes of cancer. Of these, 100 persons died from cancer of the lung or bronchus as compared with 95 in the previous year and 76 in 1962.

17 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis, 5 more than the previous year. Recently when perusing through some of the early health reports of this authority, I came across a graph which showed the death rate for respiratory tuberculosis above five years of age per 1,000 inhabitants for the sixty-two years 1849 to 1910. This is so interesting that I have reproduced it in the body of the report, together with a graph showing the respiratory tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 population from 1911 to date.

The infant mortality rate was 24 per 1,000 total live births compared with 20.0 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. It will be observed there is considerable leeway to be made up for us to compare favourably with England and Wales.

The incidence of congenital malformations in South Wales is high and this authority in common with many other South Wales authorities is assisting Professor Lowe of the Welsh School of Medicine in conducting a research into the problem. It is hoped that valuable information will be obtained which may help to improve the matter.

There is a paragraph in the Section of the report dealing with the health visiting service, which refers to weekly visits being made by two health visitors to two general medical practitioners. This has been arranged on an experimental basis, and the preliminary results seem to indicate that the idea has good possibilities. The health visitors work from their own clinics and pay regular visits to the doctors surgeries for case discussions. At the

moment they are not attached but act as liaison officers between the doctors and other health visitors. No detailed assessment has yet been made, but both the doctors and the health visitors seemed to be pleased to be working in conjunction with each other. It seems to me there is little doubt that, in the future, health visitors must work very closely with general practitioners.

#### Development of Health and Welfare Services.

No review of the development of the service was requested by the Ministry during 1964, a review having been submitted at the end of the year 1963, and details will be found in the preface of last year's report.

As far as capital development of the health and welfare services is concerned, very little progress has yet been made in providing new buildings, but preparatory work is under way.

In November, Council approved a capital programme which indicated that the following projects would be allowed to start in 1965:-

- (1) A new Ambulance Depot
- (2) The new Central Clinic
- (3) A new periphery clinic at Bonymaen
- (4) Extensions at Broadway House Training Centre for the mentally sub-normal to provide nursery accommodation.

Unfortunately, at the time of writing, not one of these projects has started. There have been many difficulties including shortage of professional staff and restriction of capital expenditure.

The provision of new clinic premises is sadly needed if we are to provide a service which is both efficient and economical. If we are able to introduce new clinics at the periphery, there will be benefits from working in pleasant, convenient and functional premises. Not only should there be congenial working conditions for staff, but there must be comfortable and pleasing accommodation for the public. It is also most desirable for health visitors to have suitable accommodation so that they can be available to the public at certain times. Other health and welfare services could also be provided so that the clinic would become a focal point and the value of the services provided would increase.

At the time of going to press, there is hope that the year 1966 will see an improvement in the general picture of provision of clinics and other new buildings so urgently required to improve our health and welfare services.

In the environmental field, one of the most important events was the coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, which makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in shops, offices and railway premises. The Act received the Royal Assent on 31st July 1963, but did not come into operation immediately because it was felt that a period of a year was necessary to make the appropriate arrangements. Registration of premises commenced on 1st May 1964 and the Act was brought into operation on the 1st August 1964. The detailed arrangements in respect of this increased work have been undertaken by Mr. D.F. Jones, Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff and I wish to pay tribute to them for the excellent manner in which they have carried out their duties.

My warmest thanks are again due to the members of the Council, to the Chief Officers of other departments, and also to all the members of the staff of my department who have continued to give most efficient and loyal service.

I am,  
Your obedient servant,

E.B. MEYRICK.

Medical Officer of Health.



SECTION I.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Constitution 1964/65.

His Worship the Mayor \*o  
Councillor A.W. Pile, J.P.

Chairman - Councillor D.F. Bevan \*o  
Vice-Chairman - Councillor A.L. Reed \*o

Alderman Mrs. R. Cross, J.P. \*o

Councillor Mrs. E. Jones \*

" A. Morgan \*

" W.G.H. Luff \*

" P.W. Park "

" H.F. Strawford \*o

Councillor R.H. Andrews \*

C.H. Thomas o

" A.G. Bunn

G. Thomas

" Mrs. M. Hathaway

D.M. Williams \*o

" Mrs. P.L. Jenkins

\* Members of the Standing Sub-Committee

o Members of the Blind Workshops Sub-Committee,  
together with three representatives of  
Glamorgan County Council.

## SECTION II.

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF SWANSEA

#### Public Health Officers

##### Medical Officer of Health

E.B. Meyrick, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

##### Deputy Medical Officer of Health

D.E. Donald, M.B., Ch.B., (Glasgow), D.P.H.

##### Lay Administrative Officer

S.F. Fisher, A.R.S.H.

##### Assistant Lay Administrative Officer

John H. Smith, A.C.C.S., A.I.S.W.

#### Medical Staff

##### Whole-time Assistant Medical Officers

M.R. Davies, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
G.J. Lowe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
M. Williams, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.  
J.T. Roberts, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
E. Hudson, M.B., Ch.B.  
M.P. Hudson, M.B., B.Ch.  
H. Bailey, M.B., B.Ch., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H.,  
D. Obst.R.C.O.G. (Commenced 10.2.64)

##### Part-time Assistant Medical Officers

G.N. Ellis, M.B., B.S.  
E.J. Jenkins, M.B., B.Ch.  
J. Davies, M.B., B.Chir.

#### Consultants

Chest Physioian	- T.W. Davies, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Gynaecologist	- Vyvyan Davies, M.D., M.B., B.S. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. D.R.C.O.G.
Ophthalmologist	- F.G. Hibbert, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeons	- G.D. Rowley, B.Sc., M.B., M.C. Mervyn Evans, F.R.C.S.
Paediatrician	- R.T. Jenkins, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Child Psychiatrist	- J. McDonald, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
Geriatrician	- T.F. McCarthy, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P.
Orthodontist	- H.L. Parry, L.D.S., R.C.S.

#### Dental Staff - Whole-time

Principal School Dental Surgeon - J.F. Herbert, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Consulting Veterinary Surgeon	-	D.E. Pugh, M.R.C.V.S.
Public Analyst	-	A.R. Phillips, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	-	D.F. Jones, C.R.S.I., Meat & Other Foods Cert.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	-	D.H. Jones, do. do.
Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse	-	Miss E.K.M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Chief Assistant Health Visitor and School Nurse	-	Miss G.E. Oakley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Lay Supervisor of Midwives	-	Miss M.A. Arthur, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Assistant Lay Supervisor of Midwives	-	Mrs. F.S.M. Humphreys, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent District Nurse	-	Mrs. I.M. Williams, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert.
Deputy Superintendent District Nurse	-	Miss A.B.A. Collins, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., M.T.D.
Supervising Mental Welfare Officer	-	Miss G.M. John, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Administrative Assistant - General Health	-	S.G. Williams
" " - Combined Services	-	F. Thomas, D.M.A.
" " - Welfare Services	-	J.D. Evans, A.I.S.W.
" " - Finance	-	H.G. Austin

### SECTION III.

#### GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough in acres, excluding foreshore	...	21,600
" " " " " including foreshore	...	24,241
Population 1961 Census	...	166,740
" Mid 1964 Registrar General's Estimate	...	170,160
Density of population per acre, excluding foreshore	...	7.9
Rateable Value - 1st April 1964	...	£6,744,322
Penny Rate Product - 1964/5	...	£27,450

The vital statistics in lines 1 - 15 inclusive are given in the following form at the suggestion of the Ministry as it will facilitate comparisons between various authorities.

Reference is made in these statistics to "perinatal mortality"; it is the rate obtained by adding the stillbirths and deaths of infants under 7 days and expressing that sum as a rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. It is argued that this rate is better able to express the efficacy of our M.& C.W. services than the separate infant death and stillbirth rates.

		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1.	LIVE BIRTHS - Number	2,357	2,547	2,612	2,706	2,731	2,738	2,779	2,864	2,943	2,909
2.	" - rate per 1,000 population	14.6	15.8	16.0	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.3	17.1
3.	Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.6	5.2
4.	STILLBIRTHS - Number	64	68	80	82	71	55	73	61	59	59
5.	" - rate per 1,000 total live and still births	26.43	26.00	29.72	29.41	25.34	20.08	25.59	20.85	19.65	19.88
6.	Total live and still births	2,421	2,615	2,692	2,788	2,802	2,738	2,852	2,925	3,002	29.68
7.	Infant deaths (deaths under on year) - number	68	71	79	77	66	59	58	69	73	69
8.	Infant mortality rate - total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	29	28	30	28	24	22	21	24	25	24
9.	Infant mortality rate - legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.8	27.5	28.5	28.3	23.4	15.7	20.95	16.82	23.16	24.05
10.	Infant mortality rate - illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	30.3	37.5	76.1	31.9	44.0	21.2	18.9	31.0	58.8	13.2
11.	Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	19.5	22.4	21.05	21.8	17.06	16.04	15.8	17.11	18.35	17.53
12.	Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	16.2	19.2	16.8	18.4	13.9	12.4	14.7	24.09	14.95	15.13
13.	Peri-natal mortality rate (combined still-births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births and still-births)	42.13	44.74	40.06	47.34	38.89	35.8	39.97	37.36	34.31	34.43



	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
14. Maternal mortality (including abortions) - number of deaths	1	4	2	1	3	3	-	1	1	-
15. Maternal mortality - rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	0.41	1.53	0.74	0.36	1.07	1.07	-	0.38	0.33	-
16. Population	161,300	161,700	162,300	163,300	164,200	165,560	167,560	169,180	170,390	170,160
17. Legitimate live births	2,291	2,467	2,520	2,612	2,642	2,644	2,673	2,735	2,807	2,758
18. Illegitimate live births	66	80	92	94	89	94	106	129	136	151
19. Legitimate still births	61	63	73	79	69	53	68	56	55	52
20. Illegitimate still births	3	5	7	3	2	2	5	5	4	7
21. Legitimate infant deaths	66	68	72	74	62	43	56	46	65	67
22. Illegitimate infant deaths	2	3	7	3	4	2	2	4	8	2
23. Neo-natal deaths total (first four weeks)	46	57	55	59	48	45	44	49	54	51
24. " " legitimate (first four weeks)	46	54	50	56	45	43	42	46	48	49
25. " " illegitimate " " "	-	3	5	3	3	2	2	3	6	2
26. Deaths over one and under five years	14	5	9	8	12	10	9	9	15	10
27. Deaths - all ages - total	2,147	2,065	2,058	2,055	1,979	2,114	2,052	2,162	2,307	2,108
28. " " - male	1,186	1,094	1,137	1,073	1,066	1,132	1,125	1,166	1,202	1,113
29. " " - female	961	971	921	982	913	982	927	996	1,105	995
30. Death rate per 1,000 population	13.3	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.8	12.3	12.8	13.5	12.4



MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL. CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND SEX.

Short List No.	Cause of Death	S	AGE GROUPS										Total each Cause	Total in Sexes
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	2	12
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	5
6.	Meningococcal Infections ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	17	6	39
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	11	25
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	29	31	19	92
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	8
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	4	6	32
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	5	1	17
		F	-	-	1	2	1	3	1	5	22	31	24	90
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
		F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
16.	Diabetes ...	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	6	14
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	21	35	43	109
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	19	42	91	170
		F	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	28	89	100	85	308
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	28	71	84	189
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	7	22
20.	Other Heart Disease ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	23	42
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	15	12	40	76
21.	Other Circulatory Disease ...	M	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	4	6	15	91	124
		F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	10	12	19	51
22.	Influenza ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	12	47	66
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
23.	Pneumonia ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	7	5	20	39
		M	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	30	44

Short List No.	Cause of Death	SEX	AGE GROUPS										Total each Cause	Total in Sexes
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
24.	Bronchitis	M	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	27	41	97
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	15	26
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	3	14
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	4	2	14
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4
30.	Congenital Malformations	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
31.		M	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	10
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	F	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	23	1	1	1	1	-	1	7	9	16	13	73
34.	All Other Accidents	F	13	1	1	-	-	2	2	8	11	19	33	90
35.	Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	2	2	1	1	15
		F	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	2	8
		M	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	11
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	5	10
		M	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	4	1	-	14
		F	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	2	-	8
		M	32	10	5	3	8	12	32	92	264	317	338	1,113
		F	19	8	5	1	8	6	23	57	133	244	491	995
	TOTAL IN SEXES													
	TOTAL IN GROUPS		51	18	10	4	16	18	55	149	397	561	829	2108

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR BY SEX, CAUSE GROUPS  
AND AGE AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Cause Group (I.S.C. Nos. in brackets).	SEX	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 month	2 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	Total under 1 year
1. Diseases of the Endocrine Glands (250-277)	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
2. Pneumonia (490 - 493)	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	2 2
3. Bronchitis (500 - 502)	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	2 2	2 -	1 -	5 3
4. Spina Bifida and Meningocele (751)	M F	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 2
5. Congenital Malformations of Heart (70-754.5)	M F	- -	2 1	- 1	- -	- -	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2
6. Congenital Malformations of Genito-Urinary System (757)	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
7. Other Congenital Malformations (Rem. of 750-759)	M F	- 1	1 1	1 -	1 1	- -	3 3	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	4 3
8. Injury at Birth (760,761)	M F	5 3	2 -	- -	- -	- -	7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 3



DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR BY SEX, CAUSE GROUPS  
AND AGE AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL (CONTD.)

Cause Group (I.S.C. Nos. in brackets)	SEX	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6-9 months	9-11 months	Total under 1 year
9. Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
10. Pneumonia of Newborn (763)	M	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Pemphigus and Sepsis of Newborn (766-768)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
12. Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (770)	M	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Immaturity (774, 776)	M	4	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
	F	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
14. All Other Causes	M	2	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	8
	F	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	4
Total All Causes ...	M	14	15	1	2	-	32	3	-	3	3	1	42
	F	8	7	1	3	-	19	3	-	3	2	-	27

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE  
AND THE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS ALIVE FOR THE PERIOD

1955 - 1964.

Year	Number of Deaths			Popul- ation	Rate per 1,000 population
	Under 1 year	One and under 5	Total		
1955	68	14	82	161,300	0.5
1956	71	5	76	161,700	0.4
1957	79	9	88	162,300	0.5
1958	77	8	85	163,300	0.5
1959	66	12	78	164,200	0.5
1960	59	10	69	165,560	0.4
1961	58	9	67	167,390	0.4
1962	69	9	78	169,180	0.5
1963	73	15	88	170,390	0.5
1964	69	10	79	170,190	0.45

## SECTION IV.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### Diphtheria.

This is the sixteenth successive year that I am able to report that no case of diphtheria was notified, and I hope that this state of affairs will continue. I would point out that every effort is made by all persons connected with the health services to draw the attention of parents particularly to the continued necessity of immunisation.

#### Dysentery.

14 cases of dysentery were confirmed during the year out of a total of 33 suspected cases notified. This involved the collection of 289 faecal specimens for bacteriological examination.

All confirmed cases of the illness were due to the organism shigella sonnei.

#### Poliomyelitis.

There was no notification of poliomyelitis.

#### Puerperal Pyrexia.

No case was notified.

#### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No case was notified.

#### Food Poisoning.

During the year 65 cases of suspected food poisoning were notified, of which 38 were subsequently confirmed. Of the 38 confirmed cases, 33 occurred at the Training College during the visit of the Welsh National Youth Orchestra, who were visiting the town for the National Eisteddfod. As a result of investigations it was discovered that 28 Orchestra members and five kitchen staff were suffering from Salmonella Brandenburg, believed to have been contacted from ice cream which had been in contact with uncooked beef during refrigeration.

The remaining five cases were due to the organism Salmonella Typhimurium, which were isolated cases and occurred at different times throughout the year.

Number of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified during the year 1964 and of the final numbers according to sex and age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital

	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal Infection			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Numbers originally notified												
Total (All Ages)	18	17	60	61	463	407	8	6	-	-		
Final numbers after correction												
Under 1 year	-	-	19	11	33	26	-	-	-	-		
1 - 2 Years	-	-	8	9	53	44	1	2	-	-		
2 - 3 Years	1	-	4	10	63	45	-	-	-	-		
3 - 4 Years	1	3	7	3	70	63	-	1	-	-		
4 - 5 Years	5	3	1	7	61	63	-	1	-	-		
5 - 9 Years	6	6	19	17	161	155	4	-	-	-		
10 -14 Years	4	3	2	1	6	3	1	-	-	-		
15-24 Years	-	-	-	-	7	2	1	2	-	-		
25 and over	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-		
Age Unknown	-	1	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	-		
Total (All Ages)	17	16	60	61	459	408	8	6	-	-		
	Acute Pneumonia		Acute Encephalitis Post Infectious		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia		Ophthalmia neonatorum	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers originally notified												
Total (All Ages)	13	5	1	-	4	3	16	22	-	22	-	-
Final numbers after correction												
Under 5 years	5	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 "	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 -44 "	2	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	-	-	-	-
45 -64 "	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	1	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-
Total (All Ages)	13	5	1	-	4	3	16	22	-	20	-	-



THE NUMBER OF CASES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE PERIOD

1955 - 1964.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	85	219	137	190	193	117	81	81 <sup>1</sup>	50	33
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Erysipelas	15	21	17	17	11	12	13	8	10	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	63	57	102	114	96	81	39	27	33	20
Acute Pneumonia	30	31	37	31	29	7	13	10	16	18
Meningococcal Infection	3	8	8	7	4	2	7	1	4	-
Dysentery	291	140	63	34	9	73	87	90	99	14
Whooping Cough	172	517	154	233	36	107	164	18	99	121
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infective	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
- Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1
Measles	3675	274	1018	2615	311	1776	2160	252	2635	867
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	10	6	4	-	1	2	8	-	-	-
- Non-paralytic	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	55	10	18	7	20	11	2	13	38
TOTAL	4349	1334	1553	3262	699	2198	2585	491	2963	1119



ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING - 1964

TABLE 1.

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
(a) Number of food poisoning notifications (corrected as returned to Registrar General)	-	1	37	-	38
(b) Number of cases otherwise ascertained	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Number of symptomless excreters *	Nil	1	5	Nil	6
(d) Number of fatal cases	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

\* Symptomless excreters should not be regarded as cases and any notifications should be corrected. If separate quarterly figures for symptomless excreters are not readily available, the total alone may be entered.

TABLE 2. PARTICULARS OF FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Causative Agent	Family outbreaks			Other outbreaks			Total Number of Cases
	No.	Number of cases		No.	Number of cases		
		Notified	Otherwise ascertained		Notified	Otherwise ascertained	
Agent identified:							
(a) Chemical poisons - type to be stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Salmonella - type to be stated							
Brandenburg	-	-	-	1	4	32	36
TOTAL ...	-	-	-	1	4	32	36

TABLE 3. FOOD POISONING SINGLE CASES.

Causative Agent	Number of cases		
	Notified	Otherwise ascertained	Total
Salmonella - type to be stated			
Typhimurium	2	-	2
TOTAL ...	2	-	2

## SECTION V.

### CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

#### Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.

The total number of attendances at Ante-natal Clinics fell during the year. The exception is Eaton House Clinic where there has been an increase. Many expectant mothers receive their ante-natal care from the family doctor. All those who are booked for confinement in hospital visit the hospital clinic during the last 6 weeks of pregnancy. There are many mothers who are seen by the family doctor, at the local authority's clinic, and at the hospital during pregnancy. This leads to a certain amount of duplication in the work, but meets the wishes of the mothers concerned. All mothers attending the Local Authority Clinic are now issued with a Co-operation Card. Unfortunately the issue of the card has not led to co-operation. Very few family doctors enter the results of their findings on the card. Co-operation with the hospitals is on the other hand very satisfactory and the "card" is of great benefit in maintaining liaison in regard to patients when they attend the hospital clinics during the latter weeks of pregnancy.

Mothercraft and Relaxation classes have been extended during the year. Weekly sessions are now held at 5 centres. Attendances at Eaton House, Central and Cwmbwrla Clinics have increased considerably as a result and more space would be welcome, especially at Eaton House Clinic where considerable difficulty is experienced because of the large number who attend. Classes at St. Thomas and Llansamlet Clinics are disappointingly low and hardly justify the time spent by the Health Visitor at the session.

Mothers continue to appreciate the opportunity of bringing their babies to Infant Welfare Clinics. Some of these clinics are held in very unsuitable premises which are not at all inviting for small babies. It would seem that the opportunity to meet the Health Visitor must be of such importance to the mother that she is able to turn a blind eye to the shortcomings of the building. There has been a considerable increase in attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics during 1964, especially in those which serve the new housing estates.

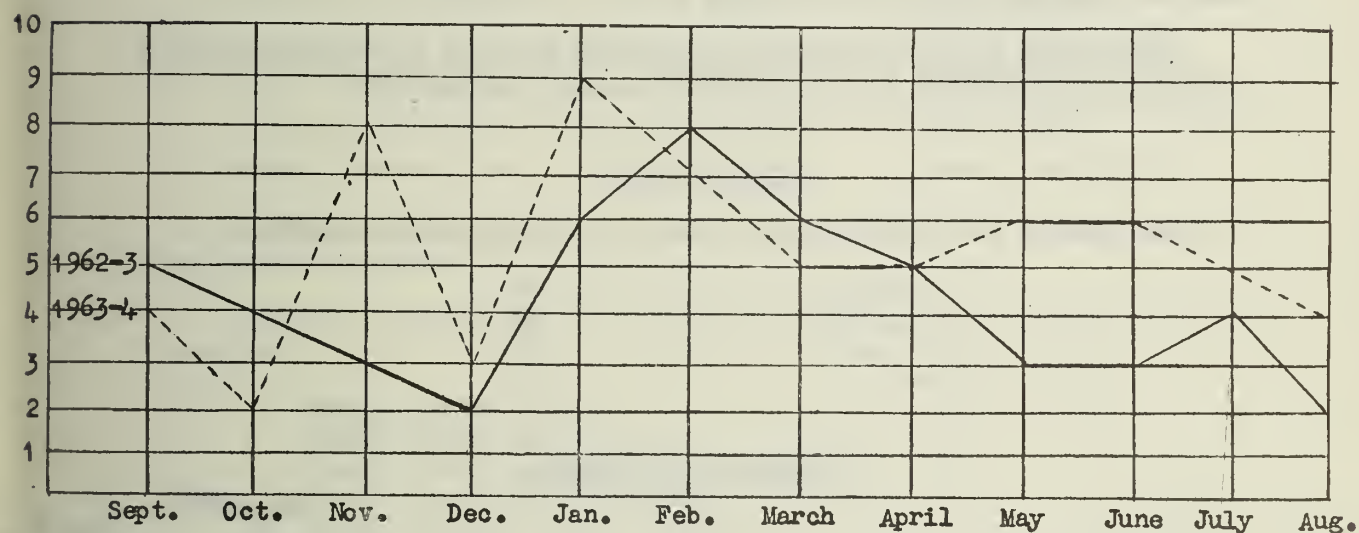
The Still-birth Survey was completed during the year. The majority of mothers whose infants were still-born had not attended a Local Authority Ante-natal Clinic during pregnancy.

### STILL-BIRTH SURVEY.

An investigation has been made into the cause of death of 115 babies who died at or before birth during the period 1.9.62 - 31.8.64. During the first 12 months, 51 still-births were notified, and during the second 12 months, 64 still-births were notified. Of these, 109 were legitimate, and 6 were illegitimate births. One infant was one of triplets, the other two surviving birth. Four infants were one of twins, in two cases the other twin survived birth; the other two were born of the same mother. 114 mothers are included in the survey. Infants - 54 male, 61 female. Total live and still-births for the period - 6,015. S.B. rate = 18.9.

#### Seasonal Incidence.

Although numbers are small, there is a definite pattern.



#### Ante-Natal Care.

##### 115 Infants

Family Doctor only	-	33
L.A. Clinic only	-	2
Midwife only	-	2
Hospital only	-	3
Consultant Obstetrician only	-	1
No Ante-Natal care	-	2
Family Doctor and Midwife	-	17
Family Doctor and Hospital	-	31
Family Doctor and L.A. Clinic	-	7
Family Doctor, Clinic and Hospital	-	6
Family Doctor, Midwife and Hospital	-	1
L.A. Clinic and Hospital	-	10

#### No. of examinations during 6 weeks prior to confinement.

Over 6	-	12
6	-	38
5	-	13
4	-	2
3	-	14
2	-	11
1	-	5
None	-	4
Unknown	-	3



Of those not examined, two were cases of concealed pregnancy in single girls; the other two were confined at 28 weeks.

14 patients were admitted to hospital before onset of labour.

Apart from the 4 patients who had no ante-natal care, it appears that ante-natal care was inadequate in the following cases:-

1. A known diabetic attending her family doctor for ante-natal care, but not attending a diabetic clinic. Birth weight of infant 9 lb. 13 ozs. at 38 weeks pregnancy.
2. Para 8, aged 31 years. Seen by family doctor once only during 6 weeks prior to delivery - undiagnosed breech presentation.
3. Pregnancy allowed to proceed to 44 weeks and patient confined at home.

The remainder of the mothers appear to have had an adequate number of ante-natal examinations during the 6 weeks prior to delivery.

The mothers of 63 still-born infants were not seen at hospital or by a consultant obstetrician in the last weeks of their pregnancy.

#### Age of Mother.

The ages of the mothers ranged from 16 - 44 years (114 mothers)

Under 20	-	12
21 - 30	-	59
31 - 40	-	40
41+	-	3

#### Parity of 114 Mothers.

			<u>Age under</u>	
			<u>30</u>	<u>Age 31 +</u>
0 previous pregnancy	-	34	34	
1 do.	-	25	16	7
2 do.	-	18	7	11
3 do.	-	12	5	7
4 do.	-	9	2	7
5 do.	-	9	2	7
6+ do.	-	9	2	7
5 mothers had had 7, 1 had had 8 and 3 had had 9 previous pregnancies.				

#### Confinements.

##### Places of Confinement - 115 Infants.

- 14 mothers were confined at home.
- 77 were booked cases for hospital confinement.
- 23 were emergency admissions for hospital confinement.
- 1 was confined at a Private Nursing Home.

Emergency admissions include those who had wished to have a home confinement, and those who arranged for a home confinement as a result of refusal of a hospital bed.

### Hospital Confinements.

Morrison	-	40
Mount Pleasant	-	53
Fairwood	-	2
Gorseinon	-	1
Hill House	-	4

### Attendant at Birth.

Home Deliveries	-	14 infants	-	Midwife only	-	6
				Doctor and Midwife	-	6
				Doctor only	-	2
Morrison Hospital	-	40 infants	-	Midwife only	-	17
				Doctor and Midwife	-	23
Mount Pleasant Hospital	-	53 infants	-	Midwife only	-	30
				Doctor and Midwife	-	23
Hill House Hospital	-	4 infants	-	Midwife only	-	2
				Doctor and Midwife	-	2
Gorseinon Hospital	-	1 infant	-	Midwife only	-	1
Fairwood Hospital	-	2 infants	-	Midwife only	-	2
Private Nursing Home	-	1 infant	-	Doctor and Midwife	-	1

A midwife conducted the delivery in 58, a doctor was present at 57 of the total deliveries.

For the 23 mothers who were emergency admissions, ante-natal care was given by:-

Family Doctor only	-	9
Family Doctor and Midwife	-	6
Family Doctor, Midwife and Hospital	-	1
Family Doctor and Hospital	-	2
Family Doctor and L.A. Clinic	-	1
Family Doctor, Clinic and Hospital	-	1
Midwife only	-	1
None	-	2 (concealed pregnancy)

One of these patients was admitted from a private nursing home. It must be assumed that 20 had made arrangements for a home confinement. But of these 20, 8 only had engaged a midwife. Of the other 12, 4 were confined at 28 weeks, but the other 8 were confined at a time when it would be expected that all arrangements for the confinement would have been made.

### Reasons for Admission.

Toxaemia	-	5
Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	6
Hydramnios	-	3
Premature rupture of membranes	-	2
Premature labour	-	2
Breech presentation	-	1
Post-maturity	-	1
Multiple pregnancy	-	1
Intra-uterine death of foetus	-	2

Place of Confinement of Mothers aged over 40.

- 1 was confined at home  
Infant death due to multiple congenital deformities.
- 1 was a booked case, confined in hospital and had attended hospital for ante-natal care. This patient was confined at 41 weeks. Infant death due to maternal hypertension and large retro-placental blood clot.
- 1 was admitted to hospital as an emergency from a Private Nursing Home. Ante-natal care by family doctor. Confined at 35 weeks. Undiagnosed triplets, the first being still-born.

Place of Confinement in relation to parity.

Of 42 who were being confined of their first viable child (i.e. first pregnancy or previous miscarriage) -

- 2 were confined at home
- 40 were confined in hospital -
  - 32 being booked cases
  - 8 being emergency admissions

Of 16 mothers who were being confined of their 2nd child

- 2 were confined at home
- 14 were confined in hospital -
  - 11 being booked cases
  - 3 being emergency admissions

Of 17 mothers who were confined of their 3rd child -

- 5 were confined at home
- 12 were confined in hospital
  - 11 being booked cases
  - 1 was admitted as an emergency case

Of 12 mothers (including 1 mother of still-born twins) who were confined of their 4th child

- 1 was confined at home
- 10 were confined in hospital
  - 4 being booked cases
  - 6 being emergency admissions
- 1 was confined in a Private Nursing Home

Of 27 mothers who were confined of their 5th or 5th+ child

- 3 were confined at home
- 24 were confined in hospital
  - 20 being booked cases
  - 4 being admitted as emergencies

As it is the policy to admit all who are to be confined of the 5th or 5th+ child, it appears that 7 of these mothers elected to have a home confinement and were not persuaded otherwise by the ante-natal attendant.

Past History.

History of previous still-birth	-	13
Previous miscarriage	-	28
Previous premature infant	-	12
Previous child with congenital deformity	-	6
Previous dystocia	-	9
Previous rhesus incompatibility	-	4
Previous toxæmia	-	5



Maternal Illness (previous to pregnancy).

Diabetes	-	2
Asthma	-	1
Petit Mal	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	1
Epilepsy	-	1
Partial Thyroidectomy	-	3
Sarcoidosis	-	2
Rheumatic Fever	-	4
Chorea	-	1

Of these patients -

- 1 was confined at home
- 2 were admitted to hospital as emergencies
- 13 had been booked for hospital confinement

Place of Confinement in relation to previous history.

History of previous premature births - 12

- Of these, 3 were confined at home  
9 were confined in hospital -  
6 being booked cases  
3 being admitted as emergencies

History of previous still-birth

History of previous still-birth - 13  
12 were confined in hospital  
11 being booked cases  
1 being admitted as an emergency  
1 was confined at a Private Nursing Home

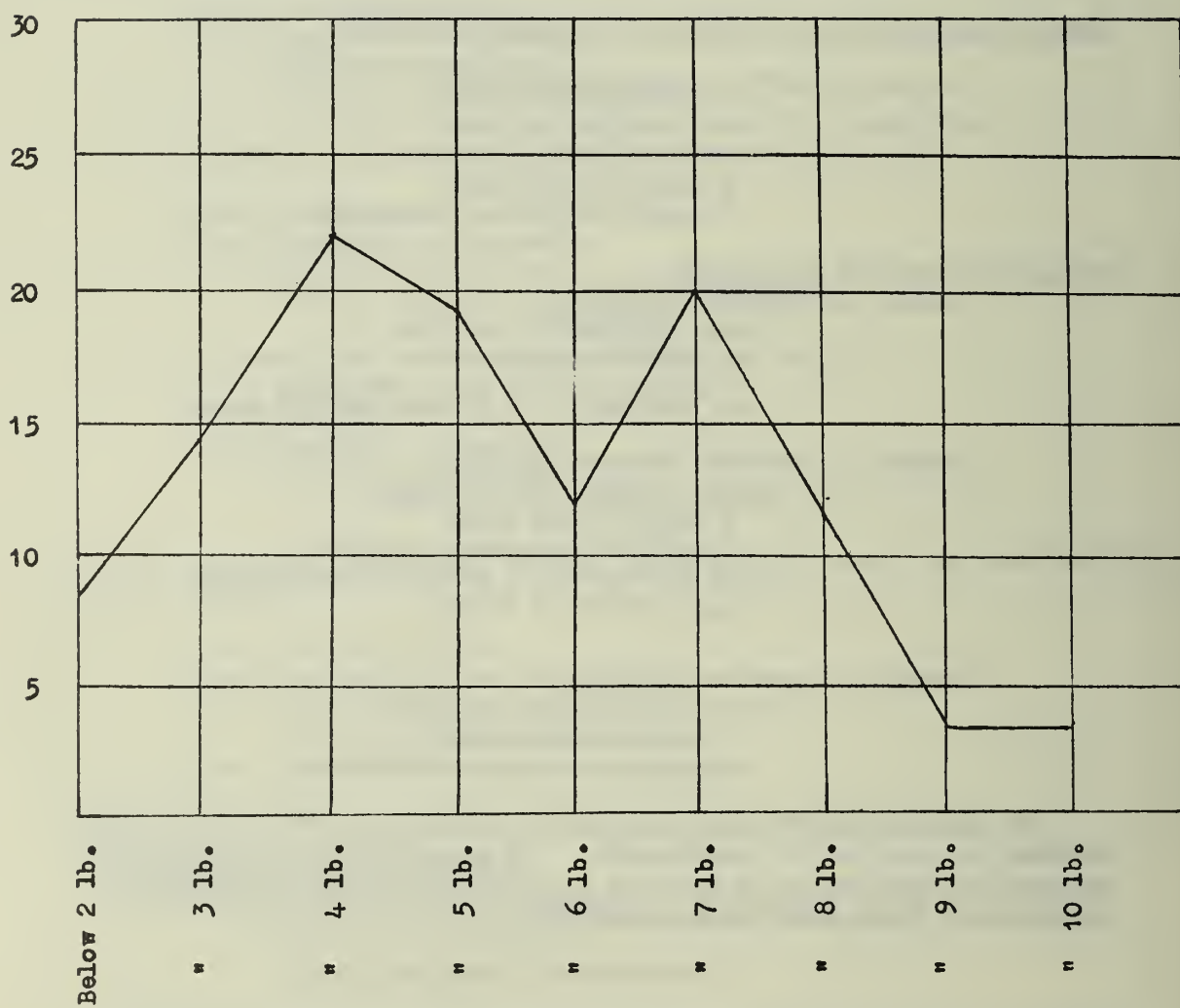
History of previous Forceps delivery - 9  
8 were confined at hospital  
7 being booked cases  
1 being an emergency admission  
1 was confined at a Private Nursing Home  
(same patient as above)

History of previous Toxaemia - 5  
5 were confined in hospital  
4 being booked cases  
1 being an emergency admission

The above categories are considered as obstetric risks, and would be admitted to hospital for confinement. It appears that 10 of these 38 patients elected not to be confined in hospital and were not persuaded otherwise by their ante-natal attendant.

Birth Weight.

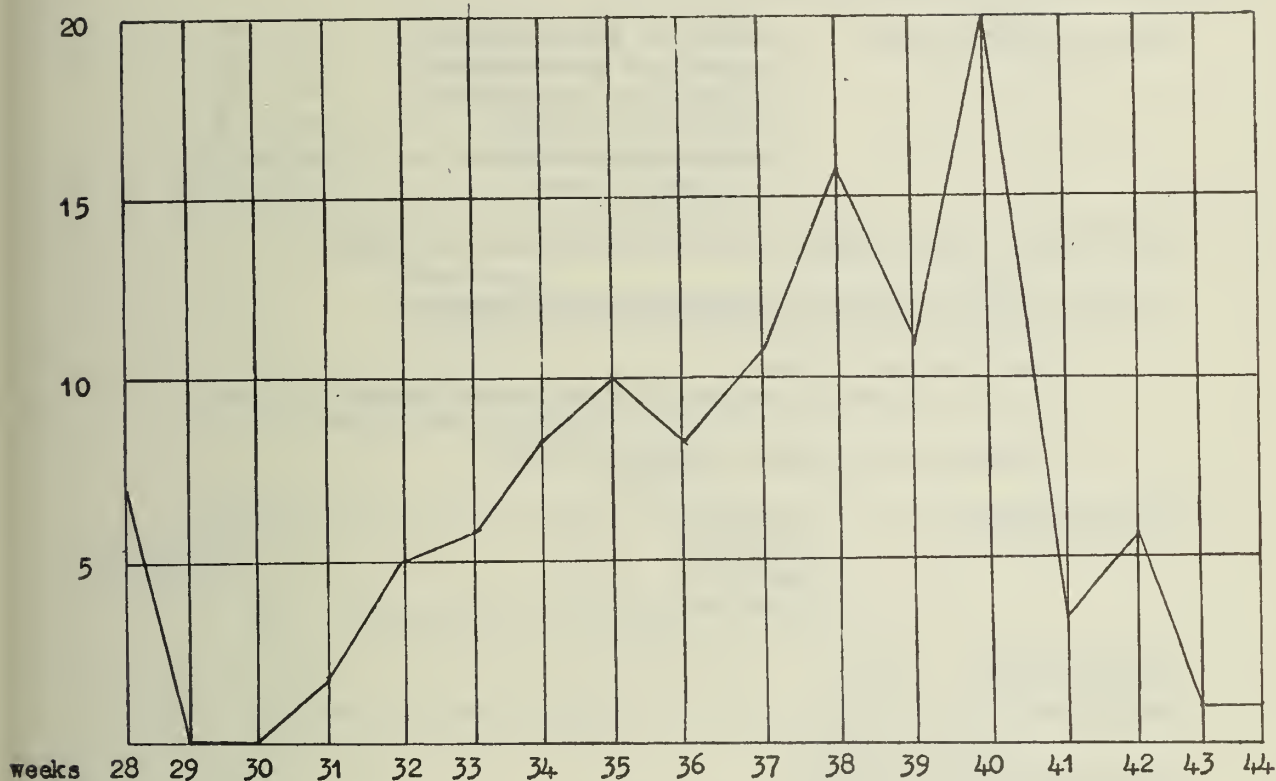
Under 5 lb. 8 ozs.	-	70
Over 5 lb. 8 ozs.	-	43
Unknown	-	2





### Duration of Pregnancy.

This varied from 28 - 44 weeks.



Of those whose pregnancy was terminated at 35 weeks or before -

4 were confined at home

34 were confined in hospital - 24 as booked cases

10 as emergency cases

2 patients were admitted before the confinement

Age of mothers of these 38 infants

under 20 - 6

" 30 - 17

" 40 - 13

over 40 - 2

Primigravidae - 10

Multiparae - 28

9 had previous miscarriage: 4 had previous S.B., 1 had previous S.B. and miscarriage.

Ante-natal care given by:-

Family Doctor only	-	18
Family Doctor and hospital	-	7
Family Doctor and Clinic	-	4
Family Doctor, Clinic and Hospital	-	2
Family Doctor and Midwife	-	2
L.A. Clinic only	-	1
L.A. Clinic and Hospital	-	1
Midwife only	-	1
No ante-natal care	-	2

Because of the early termination of pregnancy, those who were confined at 28 weeks had not attended hospital.

Foetal death due to:-	Congenital Malformation	-	11
	Toxaemia of pregnancy	-	7
	Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	6
	Difficulty in labour	-	2
	Rhesus incompatibility	-	1
	No specific cause	-	11

In 27 cases, foetal death occurred before onset of labour.

Of those whose pregnancy continued beyond 40 weeks -

1 was confined at home  
10 were confined in hospital - 8 as booked cases  
2 as emergency cases  
4 patients were admitted before labour.

Age of Mothers	-	under 20	-	1
		under 30	-	5
		under 40	-	4
		over 40	-	1

Primigravidae - 5

Multiparae - 6

Ante-natal care given by:-

Family Doctor only	-	1
Family Doctor and Hospital	-	3
Family Doctor, Clinio and Hospital	-	1
Family Doctor and Midwife	-	3
L.A. Clinio and Hospital	-	3

Despite post-maturity, consultant opinion had not been sought in 4 cases.

Foetal death due to:-	Toxaemia	-	2
	True knot in cord	-	1
	No specific cause	-	8

In 9 cases, foetal death occurred before onset of labour. It is possible that earlier termination of pregnancy might have saved foetal life.

Work during Pregnancy.

38 mothers were engaged in full-time work outside the home.

15 of these ceased work before the 20th week of pregnancy.

Type of work	-	Factory workers	-	12
		Shop assistants	-	11
		Clerical work	-	12
		Nursing	-	2
		Domestic	-	1

Of the 15 who ceased work before the 20th week, the pregnancy was later complicated by:-

Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	3 cases
Pyelitis	-	2 "
Anaemia	-	1 "
Toxaemia	-	3 "

A premature infant was born in 6 cases.

Of the 23 who worked after the 20th week, the pregnancy was complicated by:-

Toxaemia	-	7 cases
Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	5 "
Pyelitis	-	1 case

A premature infant was born in 19 cases.

Rest.

12 mothers stated they had been unable to rest adequately during their pregnancy.

No. of these who were working	-	7
not working		5
Of those who were working	-	5 had no children
		1 had 2 children
		1 had 6 children

3 of these were unmarried mothers

1 of the mothers had worked till the 18th week of pregnancy	
3 do. do. within 2 months of confinement	
5 do. do. within 2 weeks of confinement	

Of the 7 mothers -

4 infants were born at 34 weeks' gestation	
1 infant was born at 37 do.	
1 infant was born at 39 do.	
1 infant was born at term (mother ceased work at 18th week)	

5 infants were under 5 lb. 8 ozs. at birth

3 pregnancies were complicated by Toxaemia

4 pregnancies were complicated by Ante-partum haemorrhage

Of 5 mothers not working, but not having adequate rest -

1 had 8 children
3 had 5 children
1 had 3 children

1 infant was born at 32 weeks' gestation

1 do. 36 do.
1 do. 37 do.

2 infants were born at term

3 pregnancies were complicated by Ante-partum Haemorrhage

3 infants weighted less than 5 lb. 8 ozs. at birth.

### History of Maternal Illness during Pregnancy.

The following illnesses were recorded:-

Toxaemia of pregnancy	-	21
Maternal hypertension	-	4
Haemorrhage in early pregnancy	-	8
Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	18
Hydramnios	-	13
Influenza before 20th week	-	2
Influenza before 20th week	-	6
Pyelitis of pregnancy	-	6
Enteritis	-	2
Anaemia	-	4
Acute pyelonephritis	-	1
Dermatitis	-	1
Laryngitis	-	1
Mental illness	-	1
Appendicectomy	-	1
Diabetes	-	2
Anaesthetic during pregnancy	-	2
1 at 17 weeks		
1 at 32 weeks		

### Blood Group and Rh. Factor.

Of the mothers of 115 infants -

48 belonged to Group A  
12 do. Group B  
37 do. Group O  
5 do. Group AB  
13 blood group unknown

In 83 cases, blood was Rh+

" 19 do. Rh negative  
" 13 Rh. factor was unknown

Of the 19 Rh negative mothers -

antibodies were known to be present in 5 cases  
antibodies were discovered after confinement in 2 cases  
no antibodies in 12 cases

1

Of the 2 cases where antibodies were discovered after confinement -

both were confined in Fairwood Hospital  
both had their blood tested within 8 weeks of confinement when  
antibodies were not present.

Of the 5 cases known to have antibodies in the blood -

4 were confined at Morriston  
1 was confined at Hill House - admitted as threatened  
abortion and confined at 31 weeks.

The 4 patients admitted to Morriston all had a history of previous inoom-  
patibility, 2 had had previous still-births.

Ante-natal care of 7 patients with Rhesus incompatibility -

Family Doctor only	-	2
Family Doctor and Hospital	-	3
L.A. Clinic and Hospital	-	1
Hospital only	-	1

The two patients who were not seen at the hospital went into spontaneous  
labour at 36 weeks - probably before hospital appointments were arranged.



Birth weight of these infants -

under 5 lb. 8 ozs.	-	4
over 5 lb. 8 ozs.	-	3

Pregnancy was terminated by early induction of labour in 3 cases. In all 7 cases, foetal death occurred before onset of labour. Erythroblastosis foetalis was present in 3 cases.

13 Patients of Unknown Blood Group and Rh. Factor -

Ante-natal care by -

Family Doctor only	-	7
Family Doctor and L.A. Clinic	-	1
Family Doctor and Hospital	-	2
Family Doctor and Midwife	-	1
No ante-natal care	-	2

5 of the above were confined before 32 weeks, i.e. the stage at which it is recommended that serum should be examined for antibodies.

Place of Confinement -

Home	-	3	
Hospital	-	9	- 7 booked cases 2 emergency admissions
Private			
Nursing Home		1	

No. of primigravidae	-	5
do. multiparae	-	8

Cause of death could not be attributed to Rhesus incompatibility in any of these cases.

History of a Fall during Pregnancy.

16 mothers reported having fallen during pregnancy. In retrospect, it was difficult to estimate the severity of the fall.

Time of Fall.

Before	20 weeks	-	4
At	20 weeks	-	2
	26 do.	-	1
	28 do.	-	1
	32 do.	-	4
	33 do.	-	1
	34 do.	-	1
	37 do.	-	1
	38 do.	-	1

Cause of Death of These Infants.

			<u>Duration of Pregnancy</u>
Congenital abnormality	-	3	History of Fall at 9 weeks
			20 weeks
			33 weeks
Cause unknown	-	2	early pregnancy
Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	4	16 weeks
			26 weeks
			32 weeks
			38 weeks
Toxaemia	-	2	20 weeks
			20 weeks
Asphyxia, due to cord anomalies	-	2	14 weeks
			37 weeks
Prematurity	-	1	32 weeks
Breech Presentation	-	1	32 weeks
Rhesus Incompatibility	-	1	28 weeks

Toxaemia, Maternal Hypertension and Ante-Partum Haemorrhage.

43 patients whose pregnancy was complicated by Toxaemia, Maternal Hypertension and/or Ante-partum Haemorrhage.

Hypertension - 4 cases.

Age of mother - ranged between 30 - 43

Parity - 0 previous pregnancy - 1  
           1       do.               - 1  
           4       do.               - 1  
           5       do.               - 1

History previous toxaemia with still-birth - 1  
 History of 4 miscarriages and 1 live-birth - 1

Place of Confinement

Hospital - booked cases 3  
           emergency admission - 1

Ante-Natal Care.

Family Doctor only - 1  
 Family Doctor and Hospital - 2  
 L.A. Clinic and Hospital - 1

No. of Examinations during 6 weeks before confinement.

4 or more - 3  
 none - 1 (Confined at 31 weeks)  
 Admitted for ante-natal treatment - 1

Birth Weights.

Ranged from 1 lb. 14 ozs. - 6 lb. 2 ozs.  
 5 lb. 8 ozs. or under - 3  
 over 5 lb. 8 ozs. - 1

Duration of Pregnancy.

31 weeks	-	1
35 weeks	-	1
40 weeks	-	1
41 weeks	-	1

Delivery occurred spontaneously in all cases.

Foetal death occurred before delivery in all cases, 2 fetuses macerated.

Condition of Placenta.

Infarcts - 2 cases

Other relevant conditions.

Twin pregnancy - 1 case (other twin surviving birth)

Ante-partum haemorrhage - 2 cases

Toxaemia of Pregnancy.

21 cases.

Age of Mother - Under 30 - 12  
31+ - 9

Parity	-	0 previous pregnancy	-	10
		1 do.	-	2
		2 do.	-	3
		3 do.	-	1
		4 do.	-	2
		5 do.	-	2
		7 do.	-	1

History of previous toxaemia - 1

Place of Confinement.

Home - 1  
Hospital - booked cases - 13  
emergency admissions - 7

Ante-natal Care.

Family Doctor only	-	9
Family Doctor and Hospital	-	4
Family Doctor and Midwife	-	4
L.A. Clinic only	-	1
L.A. Clinic and Hospital	-	1
Family Doctor and L.A. Clinic	-	1
No Ante-Natal Care	-	1

No. of Examinations during 6 weeks before confinement

Less than 4	-	9
4 or more	-	11
None	-	1

Admitted for ante-natal care - 12

Birth Weights

Ranged from 11lb. - 8 lb. 4 ozs.

5 lb. 8 ozs. or under	-	15
over 5 lb. 8 ozs.	-	6

Duration of Pregnancy.

28 weeks	-	3
32 "	-	2
33 "	-	1
35 "	-	2
36 "	-	1
37 "	-	3
38 "	-	4
39 "	-	1
40 "	-	2
42 "	-	2

Labour and Delivery.

Spontaneous delivery	-	19
Lower Segment Caesarian Section	-	1
Induction of labour.	-	7

Time of Foetal Death.

Before labour	-	18	
During 1st stage	-	3	Macerated foetus - 6

Condition of Placenta.

Infarcts	-	12
----------	---	----

Other Relevant Conditions.

Eclampsia	-	3
Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	8
Hydramnios	-	2
Maternal anaemia	-	1
Congenital foetal abnormality	-	3
Acute pyelonephritis	-	1

Ante-Partum Haemorrhage - 18 - (without toxæmia or maternal hypertension)

(8 cases of ante-partum haemorrhage with toxæmia  
2 do. maternal hypertension)

Age of mother	-	under 30	-	14
		30+	-	4

Parity	-	0 previous pregnancy	-	6
		1 do.	-	3
		2 do.	-	1
		4 do.	-	1
		5 do.	-	3
		7 do.	-	2
		9 do.	-	2

History of previous toxæmia - 2

History of previous ante-partum haemorrhage - 2

History of bleeding in early pregnancy - 5 (of all cases of ante-partum haemorrhage)



Place of Confinement.

Hospital	-	booked cases	-	14
		emergency admissions	-	4

Ante-natal Care.

Family Doctor only	-	5
Family Doctor and Hospital	-	4
Family Doctor, Clinic and Hospital	-	4
Family Doctor and Midwife	-	1
Family Doctor and Clinic	-	1
L.A. Clinic and Hospital	-	2
No ante-natal care	-	1

No. of Examinations during 6 weeks prior to confinement

Less than 4	-	4
4 or more	-	13
None	-	1

Admitted for ante-natal care - 3

Birth Weights.

Ranged from 1 lb. 4 ozs. - 7 lb. 10 ozs.

5 lb. 8 ozs. or less	-	13
over 5 lb. 8 ozs.	-	5

Duration of Pregnancy.

28 weeks	-	1
32 "	-	2
33 "	-	2
34 "	-	2
36 "	-	3
38 "	-	3
39 "	-	2
40 "	-	3

Labour and Delivery.

Spontaneous	-	14
Caesarian Section	-	4
Induction of Labour	-	4

Time of Foetal Death.

Before labour	-	13	
During 1st stage	-	4	
During 2nd stage	-	1	Macerated Foetus - 3

Condition of Placenta.

Described as "small"	-	4
do. "unhealthy"	-	3
Placenta praevia	-	4

Other Relevant Conditions.

Twin pregnancy	-	1 case (other twin survived birth)
Congenital foetal abnormality	-	2
Hypofibrinogenaemia	-	1

# Congenital Malformation of Foetus.

29 cases.

Multiple abnormalities	-	15
Anencephaly	-	7
Hydrocephaly	-	4
Hydrocephaly and Spina Bifida	-	4
Hydrocephaly and Meningocele	-	1
Anencephaly, Spina Bifida and Exomphalos	-	2
Exomphalos, and Imperforate Anus	-	1
Anencephaly and Spina Bifida	-	3
Anencephaly and Cervico-thoracic meningocele	-	1
Occipito-Meningocele	-	1
Hydrocephaly, Spina Bifida, Exomphalos and Talipes	-	1
Foetus papyraceous	-	1
Mongol	-	1
Diaphragmatic hernia, small lungs, abnormal fusion of occipital bones, bilateral talipes	-	1

Age of Mother - 18 - 42 years

Parity	-	0 previous pregnancies	-	10
		1 previous pregnancy	-	7
		2 do.	-	6
		3 do.	-	1
		4 do.	-	3
		8 do.	-	1
		9 do.	-	1

History of previous congenital abnormality - 4

History of previous miscarriage - 5

## Illness during pregnancy.

Hydramnios	-	8
Toxaemia	-	2
Haemorrhage in early pregnancy	-	3
Cold in early pregnancy	-	2
Anaemia and pyelitis	-	1
Severe early vomiting	-	1
Appendicectomy at 7 weeks	-	1
Fall at 9 weeks	-	1
Fall at 20 weeks	-	1

## Month of Conception of cases of Anencephaly. - 14 cases

January	-	1
February	-	1
March	-	1
April	-	2
May	-	2
July	-	2
August	-	2
September	-	1
November	-	2

The mothers of two still-born infants with congenital abnormality were first cousins.

Labour and Delivery.

115 Infants.

Spontaneous labour	-	107	
Of these, previous surgical induction			- 21
Caesarian Section	-	5	
Forceps Delivery	-	3	

Duration of Labour.

Under 12 hours	-	82
Over 12 hours	-	33

Time of Foetal Death.

Before onset of labour.	-	87
During 1st stage	-	19
During 2nd stage	-	9

5 Pregnancies terminated by Caesarian Section.

Foetal death before onset of labour	-	4
do. during 1st stage	-	1
Duration of pregnancy	- 32 weeks	- 1
	39 weeks	- 1
	40 weeks	- 2
	42 weeks	- 1

Parity of Mothers.

0 previous pregnancy	-	2
1 do.	-	1
5 previous pregnancies	-	1
9 do.	-	1

Reason for Operation.

Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	4
Post-maturity and hypertension	-	1

History of previous Caesarian Section - 1

All these patients had been booked for hospital confinement.

3 pregnancies terminated by Forceps Delivery.

Foetal death before labour	-	1
do. during 1st stage	-	1
do. 2nd stage	-	1
Duration of pregnancy	38 weeks	- 1
	39 weeks	- 1
	42 weeks	- 1

Parity of Mothers.

No previous pregnancy	-	2
2 previous pregnancies	-	1

This mother had a history of a previous still-birth and a previous forceps delivery. All had been booked for hospital confinement.

### Condition of Placenta and Cord.

Described as "small"	-	24 cases
Placental infarcts	-	24 cases
Small fibrotic area	-	1
Retroplacental clots	-	9
Described as "pale, unhealthy"	-	9
Placenta Praevia	-	4
Short Cord - 2 inches	-	1
True Knot in Cord	-	1
Compression of Cord	-	3
Cord "tight round neck"	-	1
Prolapsed Cord in vertex presentation	-	2

### Breech Presentation.

20 pregnancies complicated by Breech Presentation:-

Foetal death before labour	-	13
do. during 1st stage	-	3
do. 2nd stage	-	4
Duration of pregnancy - 28 weeks	-	1
32 weeks	-	1
33 weeks	-	1
34 weeks	-	3
35 weeks	-	4
36 weeks	-	2
38 weeks	-	5
40 weeks	-	3

### Parity of Mothers.

0 previous pregnancy	-	5
1 do.	-	3
2 do.	-	2
3 do.	-	2
4 do.	-	2
5 do.	-	4
7 do.	-	1
9 do.	-	1

### Place of Confinement.

Home	-	1
Booked Cases, Hospital	-	15
Emergency Admissions, Hospital	-	4

### Ante-Natal Care given by:

Family Doctor only	-	7
Family Doctor and Hospital	-	5
Hospital only	-	2
Consultant Obstetrician (privately)	-	1
L.A. Clinic and Hospital	-	1
Family Doctor, Clinic and Hospital	-	2
Midwife only	-	2

1 patient, confined at 38 weeks, had had only 1 examination during the 6 weeks prior to confinement. The remainder could be considered to have been seen an adequate number of times.



Factors which contributed to the death of these infants.

Congenital abnormality	-	10
Rhesus incompatibility	-	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage	-	2
Prolapse of cord	-	1
Placental infarction and maternal hypertension	-	1
Delay in delivery of after-coming head	-	2
Unknown cause - macerated foetus	-	1
Second twin - macerated foetus	-	1

Information from Certification.

43 cases of death were included in the certificates. In many cases these have not conformed with the International Classification of causes of still-birth as laid out in the Forms for Certificates of Still-Birth. Indefinite and undesirable terms are frequently used, e.g.

Asphyxia, Anoxia	-	without giving the cause of the condition
Intra-uterine death	-	without giving cause
Maceration	-	without giving cause
Maternal hypertension	-	without stating whether conditions arose during pregnancy or existed previously
Toxaemia	-	without giving cause
Prematurity	-	without giving cause
Placental insufficiency		
Cause unknown		
Malformation of placenta		
Hydramnios		

In one case, cause of death was given as Asphyxia due to precipitate labour, but the foetus was described as macerated and foetal death having occurred before labour.

Cause of death of 115 still-born infants as given on Certificate.

Unknown	-	4
Maceration	-	10

Foetal abnormality - 27.

Anencephalus	-	10
Hydrocephalus	-	5
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	-	3
Foetus papyraceous	-	1
Congenital abnormality	-	1
Occipito Meningocele	-	1
Anencephalus and Spina Bifida	-	4
Mongolism	-	1
Diaphragmatic hernia	}	1
Fusion occipital bones		
Talipes		

Accidental Ante-partum Haemorrhage - 17.

Accidental ante-partum haemorrhage	-	6
Ante-partum haemorrhage due to Toxaemia	-	4
Anoxia, due to ante-partum haemorrhage	-	5
Asphyxia, ante-partum haemorrhage and Toxaemia	-	2

Foetal Anoxia - 17.

Foetal anoxia (no cause)	-	11
Foetal anoxia due to placental insufficiency	-	1
Intra-partum asphyxia	-	2
Asphyxia due to Breech	-	2
Asphyxia due to Precipitate labour	-	1

Placental Insufficiency - 6.

Placental insufficiency	-	1
Placental insufficiency due to Toxaemia	-	3
Placental insufficiency due to Post-maturity	-	1
Placental insufficiency due to Twin pregnancy	-	1

Cord Conditions - 6.

Compression of cord	-	3
Prolapse of cord (also Hydro- cephalus)	-	1
Spontaneous rupture, short cord (also multiple congenital abnormalities)	-	1
True knot in cord	-	1

Prematurity - 6.

Prematurity	-	3
Prematurity due to ante-partum haemorrhage	-	1
Prematurity, one of triplets	-	1
Prematurity, with prolapsed arm and cord	-	1

Toxaemia - 8.

Toxaemia	-	7
Eclampsia	-	1

Hydramnios - 2.

Hydramnios	-	1
Hydramnios due to Hypertension	-	1

Others - 12.

Placenta Praevia	-	2
Rhesus Immunisation	-	6
Maternal diabetes	-	2
Malformation, placenta	-	1
Hyperpyrexia due to Acute Pyelonephritis	-	1

### Post-Mortem Examinations.

Post-mortem findings were available in 5 cases. Post-mortem examination of a number of these infants was made, but results were not available at the time the survey was made.

1. Certificate - Maceration, due to Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia.  
History - 1st pregnancy. Toxaemia for 3 weeks prior to delivery at 38 weeks.  
Report - Macerated. No gross abnormality detected.
2. Certificate - Erythroblastosis, due to Maternal Rhesus Immunisation.  
History - Blood Group A Rh. negative. 1 previous live-born infant. No history of discovery of anti-bodies ante-natally. Coombs Test + post-natally.  
Report - Evidence of early maceration.  
Evidence of foetal anoxia. Petechial haemorrhages, heart and lungs.  
No congenital abnormality.  
No evidence Hydrops Foetalis.
3. Certificate - Intra-partum Asphyxia (after Coroner's P.M.)  
History - 2 previous full-term live-born infants.  
Normal pregnancy and confinement.  
Foetal death occurred during 1st stage of labour.  
Birth weight 7 lbs.  
Report - Pre-partum Asphyxia.
4. Certificate - Intra-uterine anoxia.  
History - 3 previous full-term live-born infants.  
Twin pregnancy.  
Anaemia of pregnancy treated by parenteral iron.  
Spontaneous labour, foetal death during 1st stage.  
Placenta - unhealthy uniovular.  
Report - Twin pregnancy. Death due to toxic absorption from macerated second twin.
5. Certificate - Asphyxia.  
History - 1 previous miscarriage.  
Normal pregnancy.  
Foetal death occurred in 1st stage of labour.  
Forceps delivery (after foetal death).  
Duration of labour - 7 hours. B.W. 6 lb. 2 ozs.  
Report - No cerebral damage.  
Asphyxia.  
Obstetrician's Comment - No explanation of still-birth.

Home Address of 114 Mothers.

Central, Swansea	-	8
Brynmill	-	1
Uplands	-	9
Sketty	-	5
Blackpill and West Cross	-	8
Mumbles and Langland	-	2
Killay	-	2
Cockett and Waunarlwydd	-	3
Townhill and Mayhill	-	7
Manselton and Brynmelyn	-	8
Fforestfach and Gendros	-	5
Penlan, Blaenymaes and Portmead	-	9
Hafod and Plasmarl	-	7
Morrison	-	2
Cwmrhydyceirw	-	5
Clase	-	2
Treboeth	-	3
Llansamlet, Birchgrove	-	3
Winchwen, Trallwyn	-	5
Bonymaen, Kilvey	-	6
St. Thomas	-	10
Port Tennant	-	4



### Comments.

A retrospective survey was made of 115 still-born infants. The mother was interviewed as soon as possible after her confinement either by myself, Dr. Margaret Davies, a domiciliary midwife or another assistant medical officer during holiday periods. Certain facts have emerged from the survey, but the small number of cases does not justify any specific conclusions being drawn.

The fact that the survey was a retrospective one means that, for much of the information, reliance had to be placed on the mother's memory. The mother of a still-born child tends to search for causes for the still-birth and may exaggerate events such as a fall or ability to rest during her pregnancy. 25 mothers only, attended a local authority clinic during their pregnancy, so that a check of ante-natal records was possible only in this small number of cases.

Because of early discharge from hospital, it was necessary to interview mothers as soon as possible, after the birth. In some cases, the mother had already been discharged so that the medical officer was able only to scrutinise the hospital records, and the mother was interviewed at home by the district midwife. This division was not entirely satisfactory. Although the results of the post-mortem examination was available in only 5 cases, it is known that such examination was in fact made on a larger number, but the reports were not available at the time of the interview.

Looking back over this survey, several criticisms can be made. The survey should have been into the cause of perinatal deaths and not only still-births. The cause of death in infants in the first week of life is very frequently the same as the cause of stillbirth, but the infant survives the actual birth process. This is shown in the case of two still-born infants who were both one of twins. In each case, the other twin survived birth but died shortly afterwards.

No control cases were investigated. A comparison of this sort would have yielded information which could have been of value. For example, ante-natal care was given by the family doctor only, in 33 out of 115 cases, or the family doctor in conjunction with midwife, clinic or hospital in 62 cases. This means that the family doctor was the main person in charge of the patient during the ante-natal period in 95 out of 115 cases. One should have figures to compare ante-natal care in 115 live-births.

I would like to thank the Sisters and Nursing Staff in Morriston and Mount Pleasant Maternity Units for their help to us in conducting this survey.

GWYNETH N. ELLIS.

### Number of Patients Attending.

1,286 patients attended the ante-natal clinics compared with 1,286 in the previous year, and 494 mothers returned for a post-natal examination. A total of 776 sessions was devoted to this work, 652 by medical officers and 124 by midwives.

A total of 321 women attended the mothercraft and relaxation classes; the attendances for the year numbered 1,642. Of the women attending, 254 were booked for hospital confinement, the remainder being confined at home.

A total of 4,695 children attended the centres during the year. Of these 1,428 were born in 1964, 1,630 in 1963, and 1,637 in the years 1959 - 1962. The total number of sessions held was 710; 709 by medical officers and 1 by a health visitor.

### Minor Ailment Clinics.

A number of children under five years of age received minor ailment treatment at the clinics and the following table shows the extent during the year:-

#### Number of defects treated during the year:-

Scabies	...	...	12
Impetigo	...	...	-
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains etc.)	...	...	<u>3</u>
Total defects treated	...	...	<u>15</u>
Total attendances	...	...	21

### Defective Vision and Squint (excluding minor ailments).

#### No. of defects dealt with:-

Errors of refraction	...	365
Total attendances	...	361
No. of cases seen by doctor for special examinations	...	111
No. of cases seen by doctor for re-examination	...	250
No. of children for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	69

### Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The following table shows the work undertaken at the Orthopaedic Clinic in respect of children under five years:-

New cases treated during the year	...	242
Old cases who continued treatment during the year	...	378
Total number receiving treatment	...	620
Total attendances by these patients	...	2,720
No. of special cases seen by doctor	...	131
No. of re-examinations by doctor	...	95

### Developmental Tests of Babies and Young Children.

All children who are considered to be "At Risk" to mental or physical handicap are tested either by specially trained Health Visitors, for hearing defects, or by medical officers for other physical or for mental handicap. Close co-operation is maintained with the Paediatric Department of Morriston Hospital and with the Child Guidance Clinic at Trehafod. Parents welcome the opportunity of an unhurried interview with the Medical Officer and are more ready to accept the fact of a mental handicap when they have witnessed a series of development tests. Many of the parents of mentally handicapped



infants need help in their care for their children during the day. The burden imposed on the parents, sometimes to the detriment of other children in the family, is a serious problem. A Nursery for these children has now been a "castle in the air" for many years.

Child development is a subject which is gaining interest in outside spheres. Assistant Medical Officers have been giving lectures on the subject, during the year, to students at the Swansea Training College and to Medical Practitioners attending post-graduate courses at Morriston Hospital.

### Deafness in Children.

It has been said that deafness is the most desperate of all human calamities and that the profoundly deaf child is crippled in mind and personality. He or she is condemned to an intellectual silence and an emotional solitude, almost too desperate to contemplate. However, in these enlightened days it is the aim of the teachers of the deaf to teach the children to speak; imprecise sign language is no longer considered to be the ultimate in the education of the deaf.

Swansea was fortunate in securing the services of a peripatetic teacher of deaf children under five in September 1964 and six deaf children became her responsibility. The first step was the purchase of speech trainers with which the parents could be taught to communicate with their children with words for the first time and to educate them in the same way as normal pre-school children. A child can now be taught to wear a hearing aid while still in infancy, and with training by the peripatetic teacher the parents can encourage their child to take the first steps towards laying the foundation for a normal happy life. It is anticipated that these children, at the age of five, will enter the partially deaf class, which is part of an ordinary school and here join with other deaf children already in the school. They will have the opportunity of mixing and playing with normal children of their own age, while also having the benefit of specialized and individual tuition from experienced teachers who are aided by the latest scientific and technical aids.

The programme for the early detection of deafness in children is proceeding satisfactorily. Improved methods reveal that some children hitherto considered mentally retarded or intellectually backward, are in reality, suffering from hearing deficiencies. The system of screening children, considered to be at risk at birth, is continuing. Children who are born premature; those with cerebral palsy; those with ? brain damage during the birth process and children whose mothers had pre-natal German Measles, are tested as a matter of routine by Health Visitors using special techniques. Children who have doubtful hearing are referred to an Assistant Medical Officer who has specialised in the detection and treatment of hearing loss. If necessary the child may be sent to the E.N.T. Surgeon at Swansea Hospital.

Number of children screened by Health Visitors for defective hearing:-

	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Number	72	14

# Care of Premature Infants.

Number of premature births notified (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area).

	Weight at Birth	Premature live births														Premature still- births	
		Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home -								Born			
						Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day							
		TOTAL BIRTHS		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	TOTAL BIRTHS		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	TOTAL BIRTHS		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	in hospital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
1.	2lbs. 3 oz. or less	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	-			
2.	Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	16	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-			
3.	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. <sup>14</sup> up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	37	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-			
4.	Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	40	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	7	-	-			
5.	Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	70	4	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-			
6.	Total	164	22	4	2	24	1	-	-	-	1	41	-	-			



### Welfare Foods.

The distribution of welfare foods has been the responsibility of the local health authority since July 1954. Distribution is undertaken at twelve clinics and four other points are operated by voluntary workers.

Until 1st July 1961, expectant mothers and young children could obtain tokens which enabled them to obtain authorised quantities of orange juice at 5d. a bottle and cod liver oil or vitamin tablets free at Local Health Authority Clinics and Welfare Food distribution centres.

In accordance with the Welfare Foods (Great Britain) Amendment Order 1961, welfare foods were no longer subsidised from the 1st June. The Order provided for Welfare Foods to be available to all beneficiaries without tokens and without restriction of quantities at cost prices to be determined by the Minister. Free supplies were, however, to be available in authorised quantities against tokens, to those families who were eligible for free supplies of welfare milk. The cost prices determined by the Minister were:- orange juice 1s. 6d. a bottle, cod liver oil 1s. 0d. a bottle, and Vitamin A. and D. tablets 6d. per packet.

The quantities of welfare foods distributed during 1964 is given below

	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>
National Dried Milk ...	32,594	27,970	21,502	17,938	19,275
Cod Liver Oil ...	8,604	4,678	1,808	1,646	1,767
Orange Juice ...	63,526	33,995	15,053	16,338	17,256
Vitamin A. & D. ...	4,418	3,017	1,090	845	688

### Care of Unmarried Mothers.

(Report kindly provided by Swansea and Brecon Diocesan Moral Welfare Association, who act as agents for the Local Authority).

During the year 1964, 464 persons were helped by the Moral Welfare Association, viz:-

141 were unmarried mothers  
116 were putative fathers  
135 were children  
21 were matrimonial problems )  
were preventative cases )  
51 were couples contemplating the  
adoption of a child

### Ages of Unmarried Mothers.

13 years	-	1	25 years	4
14 "		1	26 "	7
15 "		2	27 "	2
16 "		11	28 "	3
17 "		24	30 "	1
18 "		13	31 "	1
19 "		14	33 "	1
20 "		16	34 "	1
21 "		6	35 "	2
22 "		7	36 "	1
23 "		11	42 "	2
24 "		10		

Unmarried Mothers. Forty six were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes, Foster Homes in Swansea, Cardiff, Brecon, Newport, Bristol, Hereford and Salisbury. To these visits were made periodically throughout their stay; all necessary help and advice given to them and helping them to plan for the coming child.

Ninety five were visited and given the help required within their own homes. Arrangements were made for them to attend ante-natal and post-natal clinics, visits to family doctors, beds booked at local hospitals. To many baby clothes, cots and prams were given.

Help given to secure maintenance orders for the child through Court. Foster Homes or Nursery accommodation secured for those who needed them. Grants were also obtained for those who needed them from the Church of England Children's Society, Dr. Barnado's Homes, and The Buttle Trust. Employment found for some where the baby was welcomed.

#### Putative Fathers.

116 were interviewed.

23 married the mothers following interview.

33 are supporting their children either through Court Orders or private agreements.

11 are living with mother and child.

#### Children:-

61 remained with their mothers.

56 were placed for adoption.

4 placed with foster mothers.

11 placed either with Church of England Children's Society, or in Local Authority Nursery.

3 died at birth.

Re Adopters. Fifty-one couples sought advice on adoption of a child. In all cases a visit was made to their homes. Time was given in advising and explaining adoption procedure. Babies have been placed with many of the above couples, and frequent visits made to these folk again, helping and advising them until adoption was legalised.

#### Preventative and Matrimonial Cases.

Twenty-one cases; all necessary help and advice given to sort out their many problems.

#### Report on Gynaecological Clinic.

This clinic has been well attended during the year and it continues to provide a service for follow-up of post-natal cases; for family planning on medical grounds; for problems relating to sub-fertility and for those patients with minor gynaecological symptoms who prefer to consult a woman doctor. Total attendances during the year rose to 1,051.

In March, with the help of the Beck Laboratory, Swansea Hospital, Cervical Cytology for the detection of early carcinoma of the cervix was commenced. Two patients per week from among the routine attenders were tested. During the year, 3 patients only asked for such tests or made any enquiry regarding the tests. The majority of the women on whom tests were done were indifferent and few showed sufficient interest to enquire about the result of the test.

Of 52 patients tested during the year, 51 were negative. A biopsy was advised in one case. This patient was admitted to hospital for further investigation and final reports were negative.



Facilities for increasing this service will be available in 1965 but the public needs to be made more aware of the existence of such a service.

Of the 16 new patients -

14	attended for	Family Planning
22	"	" Sub-fertility
25	"	" Prolapse of the Uterus
29	"	" Cervical erosion and Vaginitis
19	"	" Menstrual disorders
2	"	" Cervical Cytology
54	"	" Other Conditions

#### Dental Care.

The statistical tables show a change in pattern when compared with last year, the number of sessions (65) being the same. The number of fillings has risen, with a corresponding fall in dentures fitted. This improvement in the preventive field is welcomed, especially amongst pre-school children; a simple filling besides conserving a tooth, is a much more pleasant introduction to dentistry than the ordeal of an extraction. More could be achieved with additional staff. Dental auxiliaries (trained to treat young children under the supervision of a dental officer) could be utilised; this would mean having two surgery clinics - none of the present ones have sufficient room for an additional surgery; their employment will therefore have to await the opening of the proposed new central clinic.

Oral health propaganda for expectant mothers should place stress on early dental inspection and treatment, where needed - on no account should septic teeth be ignored until pain supervenes. The scheme was started to enable expectant mothers to receive priority treatment and so be made dentally fit in the early stages of pregnancy.

Mothers should also be encouraged to bring their pre-school children to the dental clinic to accustom them to the surgery and its surroundings. After one or more visits an inspection should be carried out, followed by periodic re-examinations and treatment where necessary.

The four main clinics, Cwmwrla, Eaton House, Mansel Street and Morriston have continued to provide the greater part of the treatment, Norton being only part-time. It has not been practical to open St. Thomas or Townhill with the present staff.

Internal decorations were carried out in Mansel Street and Morriston clinics at the close of the year. No other alterations or improvements were undertaken for the remaining ones. Swansea now lags behind adjoining authorities who have fine 'purpose built' clinics, these have proved to be an incentive in the recruiting of additional staff. It is therefore to be hoped that the proposed new central clinic will materialise.

#### Numbers provided with Dental Care.

	Exam- ined	Needing Treat- ment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	66	66	66	52
Children under Five	159	152	151	139

#### Forms of Dental Treatment provided

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children (under school age)
Scalings and Gum Treatment	38	-
Fillings	184	46
Silver Nitrate Treatment	-	56
Extractions	142	227
General Anaesthetics	29	125
Dentures provided:-		
A. Full Upper or Lower	5	-
B. Partial Upper or Lower	12	-
Radiographs	7	-

## MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

There have been changes in the domiciliary midwifery staff during the year. 14 whole-time midwives were employed at the beginning of the year, four left the service and 2 new appointments were made. Towards the end of the year two part-time midwives were employed to assist in post-natal work. The reduction in the number of whole-time staff from 14 to 12 involved a certain re-organisation of districts.

Early discharge of patients from maternity hospitals means that more nursing has to be done in the home. This part of the midwife's work is less rewarding than is the care of the mother during the ante-natal period, confinement and puerperium. Patients are sometimes discharged early to homes which were considered unsuitable for a confinement; there may be inadequate help and the mother will be up and about and doing her household chores before she is really fit. The midwife has been known to call at a home on the day after the mother's discharge from hospital to find that she is out doing her shopping!

A portable incubator with regulated temperature and humidity has been added to the equipment of the ambulance service. The midwives have been instructed in the use of this incubator for the transfer of premature infants from their homes to the premature unit at Morriston Hospital. This incubator may be the means of preserving the life of a premature infant.

### Midwifery Training Part II.

The arrangement outlined in Page 31 of my report for 1961 continues to work satisfactorily. Under this arrangement, the local hospital management committee has accepted responsibility for the general arrangements in connection with training, and the local health authority provides facilities for pupils to receive appropriate domiciliary training under the supervision of approved midwives.

### No. of Midwives Employed.

At the end of the year, a full-time lay supervisor, twelve whole-time, and one part-time, midwives were in the employment of the local health authority. Of these, four were approved as teachers. Two independent midwives had also notified their intention to practise.

### Pupil Midwives.

Seventeen pupil midwives completed their training during the year. Part of their training was undertaken on the district. Four were under training at the end of the year.

### Deliveries.

652 confinements were attended by the domiciliary midwives. Of these, a doctor was booked in all cases except one. 1,465 patients were attended by the midwives before the tenth day, after premature discharge from hospital.

### Births.

The number of births notified in the Authority's area during the year, under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notification is as follows:-

	Live Births		Stillbirths		TOTAL	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	647	640	6	6	653	646
Institutional	2,617	2,217	80	55	2,697	2,272
TOTAL	3,264	2,857	86	61	3,350	2,918



### HEALTH VISITING.

The Establishment of Health Visitors is 33. At present there are 32 Health Visitors on the staff but one sponsored Student Health Visitor commenced training in Cardiff in October and will be due to return to Swansea in July 1965 to fill the vacant district.

According to the Working Party Report on Health Visitors there should be a ratio of 1 Health Visitor per 4,300 population. This means that the Establishment should be increased to at least 39 Health Visitors.

The work of the Health Visitors continued to expand during the year and was mainly concerned with health education and social advice to encourage and promote the attainment of complete health within the family group. Much of their time was devoted to the care of the aged, especially in arranging whenever necessary for them to be provided with the social amenities available to them such as the Chiropody Service, Cheap Laundry Service, Meals on Wheels, Home Help Service etc. The Health Visitors continued their weekly visits to the 3 main hospitals in the Borough and to follow up and advise patients discharged from them.

Case conferences were continued at the Child Guidance Clinic and at Gwyn Coed Hospital and Day Centre and the Health Visitors have made visits to the homes of selected mental health patients.

During the year the Health Visitors commenced Oral Polio vaccination sessions in schools.

The degree of co-operation between the Health Visitors and the General Practitioners has shown signs of improvement but there is much room for improvement. During November however, weekly visits by two Health Visitors to two Group practices in the Borough were commenced. The Health Visitors concerned visited the doctors after morning surgery hours to discuss any problems with them and to act as liaison between them and the district Health Visitors. The scheme shows every promise of working well and it is felt that it should do much to improve the General Practitioner / Health Visitor relationship. It is hoped that the scheme can be expanded to cover other practices and Health Visitors in the near future.

Health Education was continued during the year, especially during Relaxation classes. During Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics the mothers do not seem able to devote much time and attention to group teaching but the Mothercraft Classes held in conjunction with the Relaxation Classes have proved to be much more popular.

Lectures by two of the Health Visitors to Student Nurses at Morriston and Swansea Hospitals were continued, and the Matron of Mount Pleasant Hospital has requested that lectures be given to her pupil nurses in the New Year.

Student Nurses and Social Science Students from the University were again introduced to field work by the Health Visitors. During the year 4 Health Visitors attended Post Graduate Courses in London.

On the 12th October the Heart and Chest Association held an afternoon conference in the Guildhall and one of the Health Visitors was on the panel for the discussion period.

During December two First Aid and Home Nursing Courses were commenced, the First Aid lectures and the lecture on the Principles of Infant Feeding and the Preparation and Storage of Food, being given by the Health Visitors.

It is regretted that, owing to poor attendances, the Mothers' Club at Norton Villa Clinic was disbanded but the Treboeth Mothers' Club continued to function.

During the latter part of the year the Health Visitors commenced a survey for Professor Lowe of the Welsh National School of Medicine on Environmental and Hereditary Influences in the Aetiology of Congenital Defects in South Wales.

Home Visits.

Cases visited by health visitors			Number of cases
1.	Children born in 1964	...	2,985
2.	Children born in 1963	...	3,141
3.	Children born in 1959/62	...	7,598
4.	Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	...	13,724
5.	Persons aged 65 or over	...	2,103
6.	Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	...	673
7.	Mentally disordered persons	...	459
8.	Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	...	168
9.	Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)		4,227
10.	Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	...	2,973
11.	Number of tuberculosis households visited	...	709
12.	Number of household visits on account of other infectious diseases	...	391
13.	Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	...	-

### DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE.

It is interesting to note the changing pattern in the district nursing field.

Whereas the total number of visits made during 1964 are less than for the year 1963, the number of new patients admitted and the total number of patients nursed was higher which indicates a change in the type of nursing undertaken by the above service. This is largely due to the fact that people are living longer which means a larger percentage of elderly people in the community needing the help of the district nursing service.

The emphasis to-day is on rehabilitation - striving to get the patient ambulant as soon as possible. This means that the district nursing sister has to spend more time with individual patients suffering from strokes, cerebral thrombosis etc., to teach them to walk and exercise limbs which have become paralysed, in order to help maintain their independence and introduce them back into the community as soon as possible.

The future indicates the importance of helping these patients in the first instance and also in allowing the district nursing sisters more time to attend individual patients.

	No. of cases attended by the District Nursing Sisters during the year	No. of visits made
1. Medical	2,333	64,418
2. Surgical	466	16,152
3. Infectious Diseases	-	-
4. Tuberculosis	108	4,312
5. Maternal Complications	15	64
6. Others	4	191
7. Total	2,926	85,137
8. Patients included in 1 - 6 above who were 65 years of age or over at the time of the first visit during the year.	1,111	44,748
9. Children included in 1 - 6 above who were 5 years of age or under at the time of the first visit during the year.	42	674
10. Patients included in 1 - 6 above who had more than 24 visits during the year.	998	71,965

#### Particulars of Cases for the Year:-

	<u>All Cases</u>	<u>Tuber- culosis</u>
Number of cases on Register at beginning of the year	640	68
New cases admitted during the year	<u>2,286</u>	<u>40</u>
Total number nursed during the year	<u>2,926</u>	<u>108</u>
Cases discharged during the year:-		
Completed, transferred to hospital or died	2,352	90
Cases remaining on the register at the end of the year	574	18



## ARTIFICIAL IMMUNITY

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Trivalent oral poliomyelitis vaccine is now being used to the almost complete exclusion of the Salk vaccine injections. One or two medical practitioners in the town still ask for and use the Salk vaccine, but only the oral is offered in our clinics and schools.

The poliovirus in the oral vaccine is attenuated to render it harmless. Although unable to cause poliomyelitis, it retains the ability to induce resistance to subsequent poliovirus infection.

In the United States of America there were nearly 58,000 cases of poliomyelitis in 1952 and in 1964 only 120. In Great Britain there were 6,000 cases in 1955 and only 39 in 1964. The disease is tending to become one of the 'conquered' diseases.

At 31st December 1964, 53% of Swansea babies born in 1962 and 48% of those born in 1963 were vaccinated against poliomyelitis. This compares unfavourably with 65% and 60% respectively for the whole of England and Wales; efforts are to be made in 1965 to increase the acceptance rate amongst the parents of young children.

During the last two years the acceptance of primary vaccination amongst young babies in the Borough was as follows:-

Vaccine		Year of Birth			
		1964	1963	1962	1961
Primary Vaccinations completed during 1964	Salk	39	163	52	28
	Oral	240	998	194	97
Primary Vaccinations completed during 1963	Salk	-	99	249	329
	Oral	-	216	876	203
and in the age groups 5 - 40 as follows					
		Salk		Oral	
Primary Vaccinations	Completed in 1964	97		1,854	
	Completed in 1963	266		501	
Reinforcing Vaccinations	Completed in 1964	276		3,694	
	Completed in 1963	510		1,204	



### Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year ending 31st December 1964, the number of vaccinations against smallpox carried out on children in our clinics and also notified as having been carried out by general practitioners is shown in the table below. For comparative purposes the 1963 figures are also given.

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of children vaccinated or re-vaccinated against smallpox			
	Primary		Revaccination	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
0 - 3 months	19	37	-	-
3 - 6 months	15	37	-	-
6 - 9 months	12	14	-	-
9 - 12 months	17	14	-	1
1 year	618	105	-	-
2 - 4 years	111	13	2	4
5 - 14 years	32	19	19	24
TOTAL ...	824	239	21	29

The increase is attributable of course to the Ministry of Health advice given in Circular 27/62 (Wales), which advocated primary vaccination of young children in their second year of life. This led to a sharp fall in the number of vaccinations given last year.

An official "Memorandum on the Control of Outbreaks of Smallpox" was published and distributed to all Local Health Authorities during 1964. Previous memoranda in this series 'Memorandum on Vaccination against Smallpox' and 'Diagnosis of Smallpox - Medical Memorandum' were published in 1962 and 1963 respectively.

Circular 20/64 (Wales) of 17th November directed that, in future, local authorities need retain vaccination records only for children who are under 16. National statistics will similarly be restricted to children.

### Vaccination against Tetanus, Diphtheria and Pertussis.

The Ministry of Health has not hitherto requested annual returns or published statistics concerning tetanus vaccination. Circular 20/64 (Wales) however indicates that the annual return for 1965 will require information on this aspect of the scheme. Very little anti-tetanus vaccination has been carried out hitherto, although with the current use, in clinics and by general practitioners, of triple antigen (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus), the number receiving protection against this disease will steadily increase.

The vaccination scheme in schools which recommenced at the end of 1963, after a considerable lapse of time, continued through the larger part of 1964 with some success, - as indicated by the following statistical tables. The equivalent figures for 1963 have been added for purposes of comparison:-

### Diphtheria Vaccination.

Children born in	No. completing a full primary course during		No. completing a secondary injection	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
1964	644	-	-	-
1963	802	853	287	-
1962	171	1,014	351	36
1961	50	165	67	22
1960	41	24	46	5
Others	1,387	29	5,457	39
TOTAL ...	3,095	2,085	6,208	102

### Vaccination against Pertussis.

1,633 children born between 1950 and 1964 completed a primary course against whooping cough in the year. The equivalent number in the previous year was 1,922.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

#### Vehicles.

The complement of vehicles remained the same, that is 11 ambulances and 5 sitting case cars, each of which can be converted to take stretchers should it be necessary. There were four renewals during the year.

The Health Committee proposes increasing the fleet by an additional four vehicles - 1 ambulance and 2 sitting case cars next year, and 1 ambulance the following year.

#### Radio.

All 16 vehicles are equipped with a two way radio communication.

#### Personnel.

The number of personnel employed remains at 38.

#### Depot.

No progress has been made to finalise arrangements for a new depot. Although the Council acknowledges the urgency of providing a new depot, difficulties are being encountered in obtaining a suitable site. Meanwhile efforts are being made to improve the existing premises, until such time as we have a new depot.

#### Details of work undertaken.

	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>
Number of patients carried	63,298	65,227	71,711
Number of miles run	311,826	318,797	335,143

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

#### Domiciliary Treatment

108 patients were treated at home by District Nurses acting under the supervision of the Chest Physician and family doctor.

4,312 visits were made to these patients.

#### Health Visiting.

The arrangements were the same as in previous years. The Health Visitors also met the Chest Physician as often as possible for case discussions. 769 tuberculous households were visited during the year.

#### Re-housing in accordance with the Council Scheme

During the year, 12 cases for priority rehousing on account of tuberculosis were reported and approved for priority rehousing.

14 families were rehoused on account of tuberculosis during the year, some of which had been approved in previous years.

#### Chest X-Ray of Expectant Mothers

Expectant mothers attending our Ante-Natal Clinics continued to be referred to the Chest Physician for large film x-ray.

#### Rehabilitation

One patient remains at Papworth Village Settlement. He has been there since 1958.

#### Extra Nourishment

During the year the Chest Physician recommended the provision of extra nourishment in the form of milk to be continued for three patients.

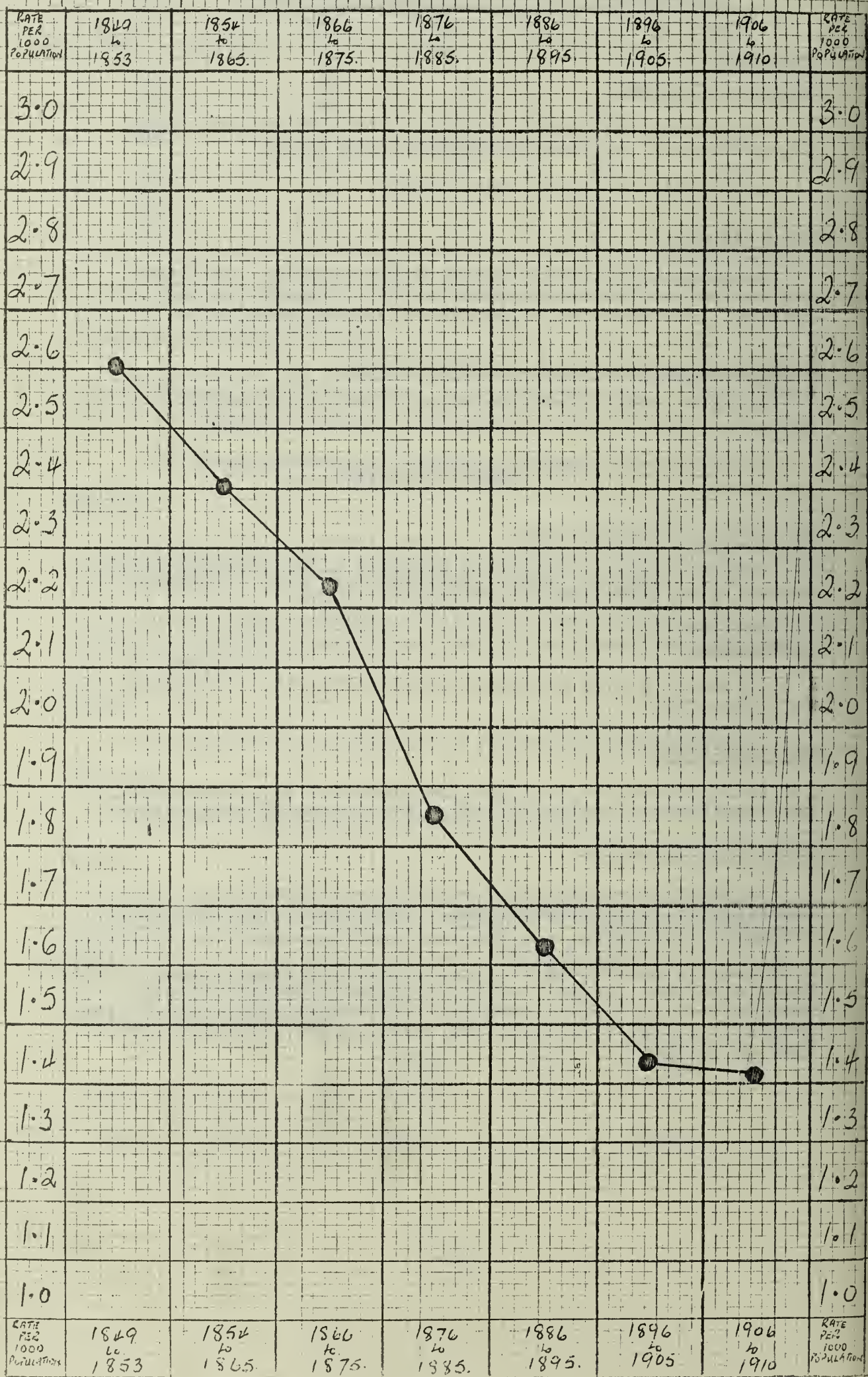
#### Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The number of persons dying from pulmonary tuberculosis was 17 as compared with 12 in the previous year. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

As mentioned in the Preface I am reproducing in this report a chart from the 1911 Report which shows the death rate from respiratory tuberculosis above five years of age per 1,000 inhabitants for the years 1849 to 1910. Also included is a graph of the respiratory death rate per 1,000 population from 1911 to date.

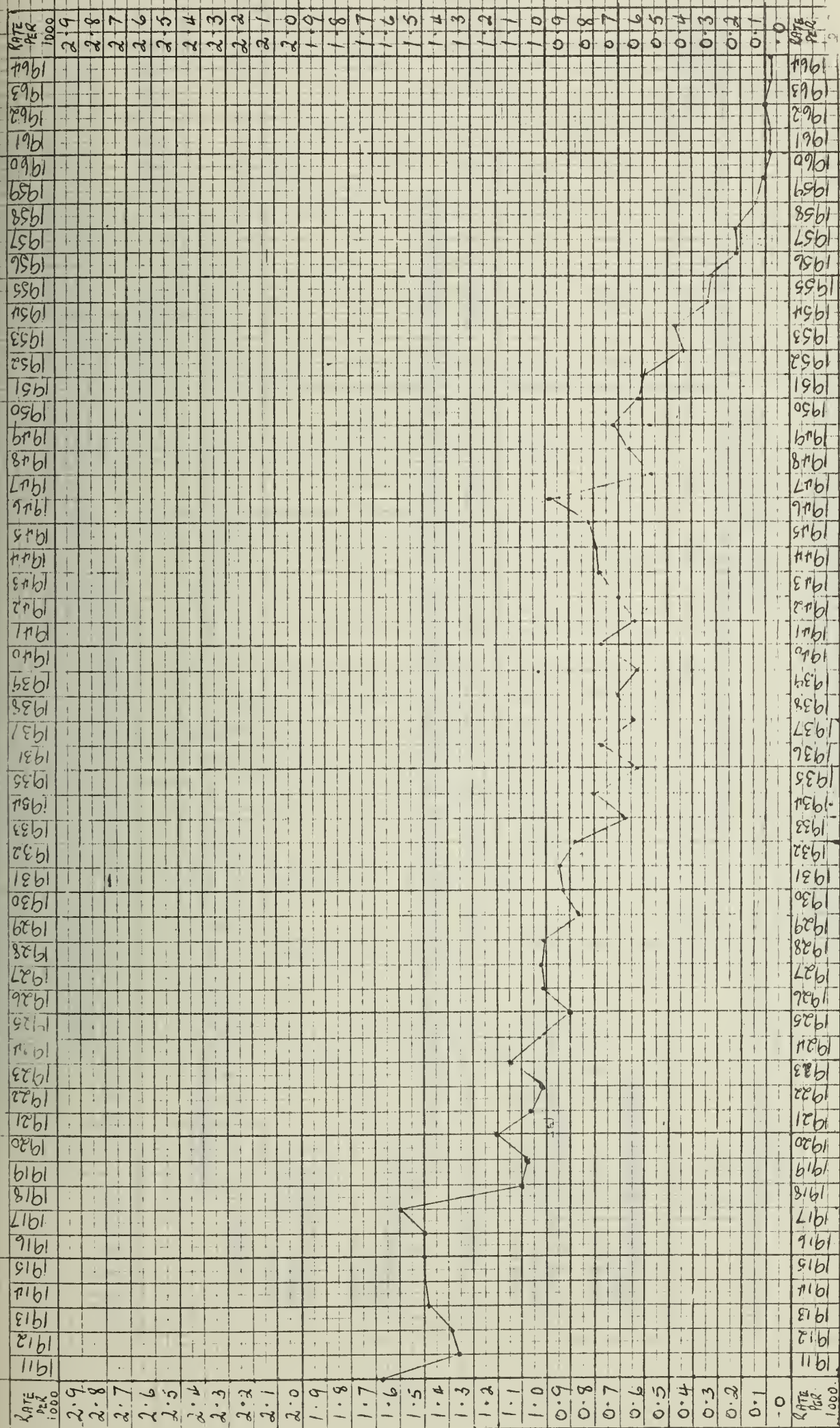


CHART I  
DEATH RATE FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS ABOVE 5 YEARS OF AGE PER  
1000 INHABITANTS FOR 62 YEARS  
1849 to 1910





DEATH RATE FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS - ALL AGES FOR 50 YEARS 1911-1960 - FEBRUARY 1961 - POPULATION







## B.C.G. Scheme.

The age groups who were offered B.C.G. this year were the 11 and 12 year olds.

The overall positive rate was 11.7% and the corrected rate (i.e. excluding those previously given B.C.G.) was 4.9%. Again no comparison with previous years is valid as the age groups are different.

Arrangements for contacts remained the same.

School	Application Forms				Absent for Skin Test	Skin Tested	T.B. Positive	Tuberculin Positive previously B.C.G'd.	Tuberculin Negative	Absent for Reading	B.C.G. given	Vaccinated B.C.G.	Under Age for B.C.G.	B.C.G. postponed	10% Recalls
	Received	Refused	Total to be examined												
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Oystermouth	73	53	9	5	64	48	4	5	52	4	45	3	-	4	6
Emmanuel Grammar	68	45	12	7	56	38	4	4	36	1	37	1	-	-	5
Oxford Street	151	22	7	3	144	19	21	1	32	4	31	1	-	-	3
Gregg High School	8	18	3	2	6	16	4	1	95	-	92	2	-	1	4
Gregg Commercial	45	112	2	-	45	101	2	1	13	1	12	-	-	1	2
St. Winefride's	306	174	34	11	272	159	5	6	32	-	30	1	-	1	-
Dynvor	174	3	15	-	159	3	27	13	207	2	75	4	-	2	7
Pentrepoeth	324	5	48	-	276	5	1	5	105	18	198	4	-	5	-
Morfydd House	190	54	14	4	176	50	3	7	1	-	100	3	-	2	-
Bishop Gore	159	87	13	4	146	39	15	1	152	13	139	4	-	9	5
Broadway House	14	10	2	-	12	10	1	-	4	-	4	-	-	1	1
Pen Y Bryn	8	70	1	4	7	66	3	-	2	-	8	1	-	1	-
Industrial Centre	106	130	6	8	100	122	10	-	9	1	4	1	-	2	1
St. Thomas	190	54	14	4	176	50	3	7	46	2	36	1	-	9	1
Danygraig	150	626	15	42	135	119	25	8	88	4	57	3	-	8	6
Townhill	526	155	44	13	484	142	78	11	115	14	83	4	-	1	10
Hafod	159	87	13	4	146	39	15	1	37	2	103	1	-	6	6
Manselton	150	626	15	42	135	119	25	8	27	2	71	4	-	1	2
Penlan	526	155	44	13	484	142	78	11	110	5	102	3	-	6	5
Mynddabach	159	87	13	4	146	39	15	1	75	5	71	1	-	3	7
Morriston (Heath Rd.)	155	281	18	16	137	165	20	9	448	31	421	12	-	15	25
Glamor	283	104	13	4	270	146	41	9	395	8	379	6	-	10	23
Llwyn Y Brynall	159	87	13	4	146	39	15	1	95	10	92	3	-	1	6
Dunvant	159	87	13	4	146	39	15	1	171	22	167	5	-	1	14
Dunbarton	87	15	9	-	78	15	11	4	230	8	219	5	-	6	6
Brynmill	17	6	1	-	16	6	2	1	93	9	87	4	-	2	2
St. David's	13	19	-	3	13	16	11	2	77	1	74	3	-	1	1
St. Illtyd's	2	11	1	1	13	10	9	-	53	6	50	2	-	1	4
Clart's	14	1	1	1	13	10	9	-	8	-	8	2	-	1	1
Clevedon	47	68	2	7	44	66	7	3	40	-	37	2	-	1	4
St. Helen's	70	107	18	13	52	94	11	10	14	1	13	3	-	1	3
Secondary Technical	152	137	13	13	139	124	16	7	6	-	5	1	-	1	1
St. Joseph's	152	137	13	13	139	124	16	7	9	-	9	1	-	1	10
Llanamlet	152	137	13	13	139	124	16	7	2	2	12	1	-	-	3
TOTAL	2796	2497	256	180	2538	2317	605	471	3531	445	3246	96	-	109	220

# MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Analysis of Examinations carried out by the Static Mass Radiography Unit, Swansea, during the period January 1st - December 31st, 1964.

TABLE I

Total number examined	...	10,804	100.00%
Total number diagnosed as normal	...	9,596	88.2%
Total number diagnosed as abnormal	...	1,208	11.18%

TABLE 2

Analysis in age groups of total number examined and total number found abnormal

Age Group	Total Examined				Total Abnormal			
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%
Under 15	2	.02	5	.05	7	.07	-	-
15 - 24	1,783	16.50	1,769	16.37	3,552	32.87	36	2.98
25 - 34	1,050	9.72	911	8.43	1,961	18.15	41	3.39
35 - 44	1,036	9.59	925	8.56	1,961	18.15	115	9.52
45 - 59	1,063	9.84	1,107	10.25	2,170	20.09	268	22.19
60 and over	663	6.13	490	4.54	1,153	10.67	325	26.90
	5,597	51.80	5,207	48.20	10,804	100.00	785	64.98
							423	35.02
							1,208	100.00



TABLE 3.

Analysis of Total Number of cases found to be Abnormal

<u>Abnormality</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 examined</u>
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis 'New' cases	31	2.32	2.87
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	108	8.07	10.00
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	72	5.38	6.66
Bony Abnormalities	57	4.26	5.28
Malignant Neoplasm	36	2.69	3.33
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	7	.52	.65
Lymphadenopathies, excluding sarcoidosis	1	.07	.09
Sarcoidosis	5	.38	.46
Abnormality of heart - congenital	2	.15	.19
- acquired	192	14.35	17.77
Pneumoconiosis - without P.M.F.	72	5.38	6.66
with P.M.F.	19	1.42	1.76
Pulmonary Fibrosis - non-tuberculous	222	16.59	20.55
Emphysema	166	12.41	15.36
Bronchiectasis	34	2.54	3.15
Bacterial, virus, and other lung infections	84	6.28	7.77
Pleural thickening or calcification	45	3.36	4.17
Abnormality of the diaphragm	36	2.69	3.33
Further Observation Required	1	.07	.09
Miscellaneous	2	.15	.19
Failed to attend clinic for further investigation	16	1.20	1.48
	1,208	90.28	111.81
Negative after investigation at Chest Clinic	130	9.72	12.03
	<u>1,338</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>123.84</u>

TABLE 4

Analysis of New Confirmed cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Age Groups. Sex and rate  
per 1,000 examined.

Age Group	Males			Females			Total		
	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000	Confirmed P.T.	%	per 1,000
Under 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	2	6.45	1.12	1	3.23	.57	3	9.68	.84
25 - 34	3	9.68	2.86	2	6.45	2.20	5	16.13	2.55
35 - 44	2	6.45	1.93	2	6.45	2.16	4	12.90	2.04
45 - 59	13	41.93	12.23	3	9.68	2.71	16	51.61	7.37
60 and over	3	9.68	4.52	-	-	-	3	9.68	2.60
	23	74.19	4.11	8	25.81	1.54	31	100.00	2.87

TABLE 5

Analysis in Survey Groups of Total Number Examined and New Confirmed Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis indicating rate per 1,000 examined.

Survey Group	No. Examined		Confirmed P.T.		Rate per 1,000
	Total	%	No.	%	
General Population Volunteers	4,859	44.97	13	41.93	2.68
General Practitioner Referrals	2,908	26.92	13	41.93	4.47
H.M.F. Entrants	129	1.19	-	-	-
Students	1,139	10.54	1	3.23	.88
Contacts	261	2.42	3	9.68	11.49
Factory Groups - Non-Industrial	1,428	13.22	1	3.23	.70
Special Groups	78	.72	-	-	-
Schoolchildren	2	.02	-	-	-
	10,804	100.00	31	100.00	2.87

Details of examinations carried out by Mass Radiography Mobile Units 'A' and 'E' in the Swansea County Borough Area during 1964.

TABLE I

	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Referred to Chest Clinic</u>	<u>Other Abnormalities of the Chest</u>
Unit 'A'	1,339	4	17
Unit 'E'	<u>4,450</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>80</u>
	<u>5,789</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>97</u>

TABLE 2

Analysis of Total Number of Cases found to be abnormal

	<u>Unit 'A'</u>	<u>Unit 'E'</u>	<u>Total</u>
Confirmed Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 'New Cases	-	3	3
Healed Primary Tuberculosis	1	13	14
Healed Post Primary Tuberculosis	7	32	39
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues	1	11	12
Malignant Neoplasm	1	1	2
Non-Malignant Neoplasm	1	1	2
Abnormality of the Heart - Acquired	-	9	9
Pneumoconiosis - without P.M.F.	3	1	4
Pneumoconiosis - with P.M.F.	-	2	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis - Non-Tuberculous	2	4	6
Emphysema	2	4	6
Bronchiectasis	-	1	1
Bacterial virus and other lung infections	-	2	2
Pleural thickening or calcification	2	7	9
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and Oesophagus	1	5	6
Failed to attend Chest Clinic	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>21</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>119</u>

### Chiropody Service.

The Local Authority Scheme for a chiropody service commenced on 1st January 1964, and, at that date, eight hundred patients who had previously been on the register under the voluntary scheme were automatically transferred for treatment under the new scheme. The total number of sessions available to the authority by the eight chiropodists who were eligible in pursuance of the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations 1954 was 26. Provision has been made in next year's estimates for the employment of a full-time chiropodist.

At the end of 1964, there were 2,620 patients on the register and the number is still increasing. Unfortunately, the interval between treatments is approximately 15 - 20 weeks. Treatment is provided for old age pensioners and physically handicapped at a fee of 2/6d. per treatment. Expectant mothers can also obtain treatment and a fee of 5/- per treatment is charged.

### Yellow Fever Vaccination.

During the year, 529 vaccinations against Yellow Fever were carried out by the Department, 322 of this number being ship's crews.

As a matter of routine, the first half of an afternoon session at the Central Clinic, Mount Pleasant, is allocated for Yellow Fever Vaccination.

Special arrangements have been made at other times, particularly for seamen.

### Rehousing.

During the year under review, 66 priority allocations for tenancy were made on medical grounds. These were as follows:-

Tuberculous patient in family or house	...	12
Cardiac	...	16
Orthopaedic	...	11
Epilepsy	...	3
General ill health and mental aberration	...	4
Others (miscellaneous)	...	<u>20</u>
		<u>66</u>

In addition, transfers for Corporation tenants have been arranged in many cases on medical grounds.

### Sick Room Equipment.

The arrangements were the same as for previous years and the number of articles issued on loan was as follows:-

Air Pings	...	...	105
Bed Pans	...	...	129
Bed Rests	...	...	118
Mackintosh Sheets	...	...	180
Urinals	...	...	55
Wheel Chairs	...	...	29
Miscellaneous Equipment	...	...	27

### Orthopaedic.

Treatment for orthopaedic and postural defects is provided at the Authority's Orthopaedic Clinic, Trinity Place. The cases normally dealt with are children who have attained school leaving age and those treatment previously started has not been completed.

Note:- For information regarding the orthopaedic treatment of children under school age, please refer to the part of the report on the services available for the care of infants.



### Night Attendant Service.

The above service has proved an extremely useful one and is much in demand.

Unfortunately the demand often exceeds the supply or, on the other hand, there may be a quiet period of a few weeks with no demand.

The difficulty in administering this service is that the Night Attendants are engaged on a casual basis and, if there are a few weeks without work, they look for other posts. If they were paid a small retaining fee during the weeks there was no work, this difficulty could be overcome.

Statistics as follows:-

Total No. of patients attended	...	42
Total No. of visits	...	610
Convalescent	...	4
Hospital	...	14
Died	...	22
Still on books	...	2

### Fluoridation of Water Supplies.

The question of adding fluoride to water still stands deferred. The Council, in common with many other local health authorities, is awaiting the outcome of the High Court action in the matter.

### Health Education.

There was no special group action taken by the health visitors, or any other section of the staff, with regard to making the public aware of the hazards to health by smoking, except by the use of posters and by individual advice given by the Health Visitors to the public in their homes.

Talks to mothers were continued at the Relaxation Classes at the Clinics and whenever possible at the Ante-natal Clinics. Due to pressure of work the group teaching was not carried out as frequently as one would have liked, but the health visitors concentrated on giving individual advice to the public both in their own homes and at the clinics.

Display materials such as layettes were used at the clinics, and posters, and pamphlets were on view or distributed to help educate the public about safety in the homes and on the roads, vaccinations and immunisations etc.

### Venereal Diseases.

The number of new cases of Venereal Disease attending this Clinic is again very low - 1 new case of Syphilis and 1 new case of Gonorrhoea. The patients attending this clinic are referred from Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics and attendance at these clinics has been falling since 1948. Many expectant mothers now seek ante-natal care with their family doctor. It is known that primary syphilitic infection in the pregnant woman presents no symptoms and, for that reason, a routine blood test is done on every patient attending Local Authority Clinics. This is not always done at the surgery of the General Practitioner.

When the national figures show an increase in the incidence of Venereal Disease and local figures among expectant mothers have fallen considerably over the past 10 - 15 years, one wonders whether cases are being missed.

Two patients who had previously been treated returned for treatment during pregnancy in 1964. One pregnancy resulted in a neo-natal death from congenital heart disease. The other patient defaulted after the pregnancy. Of 7 patients treated in 1963, treatment and observation was completed in 1964 in 4 cases; 3 defaulted. In the 4 cases who completed treatment, healthy infants were born.

25 infants attended for pre-adoption blood tests during the year.

#### Mount Pleasant Hospital Clinic.

12 new cases of syphilis attended during the year, as compared with 6 in the previous year. Of the 12, 6 were male and 6 female.

There were 118 new cases of gonorrhoea as compared with 129 in the previous year.

#### Health Education.

No special action was taken by the Department.

#### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Date	No. of patients on the Register	No. of Home Helps employed
1960	630	Equivalent of 62 Full-time Home Helps
1961	682	" " " " " "
1962	683	" " " " " "
1963	789	" " " " " "
1964	854	Increased to the equivalent of 68 Full-time Home Helps, 1.12.64.

In the first 9 months of the year the total number of patients serviced was 791 which was higher than for the whole of 1963. The staffing position was so critical that, even after resorting as far as possible to split sessions, it was impossible to cover all the patients on our register. Very few of our cases received adequate help and many people were refused help altogether.

The situation was eased to some extent at the beginning of December with the appointment of the equivalent of 6 extra full-time Home Helps.

During 1964 the total number of cases serviced was 854. Of the total number serviced, 584 were already on the register on 1st January 1964, of whom 547 were Aged and Infirm.

The sickness rate amongst the Home Helps was still high and was equivalent to the loss of five full-time Home Helps each week - i.e. 55 sessions.

A close check was kept on the Home Helps who were requested to produce a medical certificate even if they were only sick for half a day.

In addition to sick leave, a total of 196 sessions were lost to the department during the year through giving the Home Helps the extra long-service leave granted them.

The number of cases assisted with domestic help during the year is as follows:-

Aged 65 years and over on first visit in 1964	...	735
Under 65 years on first visit		
Chronic sick and tuberculous	70	
Mentally disordered	12	
Maternity	21	
Others	<u>14</u>	<u>119</u>
		<u>854</u>

The number of cases serviced in the previous year was 698. There is therefore an increase of 156 cases.



## SECTION VI.

### MENTAL HEALTH.

During 1964 steady progress has continued in the services provided for the care of the mentally disordered in the community. General Practitioners are becoming more and more involved in the work and a friendly spirit exists between them and the staff of the Mental Health Section of the Local Authority. The Hospital link-up is firmly established, and this smooth-running teamwork in the main essential services, provides an excellent basis for efficiency. Other supportive measures are achieved by personal contacts with Statutory and Voluntary Services, which are vitally essential if the full benefits to the patients are to be achieved.

General Practitioners are making full use of the Consultant Psychiatrists for home visits to their patients, or, appointments at one of the Out-Patients' Clinics. The result is that a diagnosis is made, and an expert opinion is obtained in the management of the patients in their own homes, and in appropriate cases, a recommendation for admission to hospital, either immediately, or, in the near future. The majority of patients admitted to hospital are, therefore, seen by the Psychiatrist either at home or at Out-Patients' Clinics, the exceptions being the extremely urgent cases, and those who are already well known to them.

Short periods of in-patient treatment are an established practice and Mental Welfare Officers are called upon to exercise close supervision to patients after their discharge. The social and economic resources available in the community are vigorously applied to assist in their rehabilitation and the need for Hostels and Sheltered Workshops is still a matter for much concern. Suitable lodgings are found with difficulty for a small number of patients, but some are using hospital accommodation as a hostel, because there is no other alternative. Many too are attending the Industrial Therapy Unit at the hospital, because of the lack of Sheltered Workshops in the community.

#### Group Discussions.

Weekly Group Discussions are still being held for Mental Health staff and a group of Health Visitors under the supervision of the Psychiatric Social Worker. The main emphasis is on prevention and early treatment and embodies the understanding of the emotional development of the child which can determine the pattern of reaction throughout life. Monthly films and visits to the hospital are additional features which demonstrate, in a practical way, the knowledge gleaned in the discussions.

The Social Club is well established and there is an enthusiastic group attending regularly. A Mental Welfare Officer is present at each weekly session, and a Consultant Psychiatrist is available for advice. The Club is a useful social centre where friendships are formed and members are encouraged to use their initiative in organising their own activities, all of which is a valuable aid to rehabilitation.

#### Attempted Suicide.

The majority of cases of attempted suicide seen by Psychiatrists are referred to the care of the Mental Welfare Officers, who are anxious to provide help, understanding and comfort. It is astounding that over 5,000 people deliberately take their own lives each year in England and Wales, and it is estimated that about 35,000 make an attempt to do so. These figures are a challenge to all who are concerned in the field of mental health.

### Alcoholics.

In dealing with alcoholics, the Mental Welfare Officers have to deal with persons suffering not only from a medical and psychological illness, but also from a disrupted social life, and who are, therefore, unsuited to conventional hospital treatment which usually helps them to break with their drinking habits, but can do little more than this. The result is that the patients return, with all their old underlying inadequacies, to deal with life just as unsuccessfully as before. A special unit has been set up in Cardiff and a few Swansea patients have been treated at the unit. The distance, however, has proved an obstacle to the social rehabilitation so urgently needed. Until such a unit is provided in the area, the Mental Welfare Officers will continue to work under extreme difficulties in trying to provide what help they can to these sick people.

### Swansea and District Association for Mental Health.

The work of the Swansea and District Association for Mental Health has gone quietly forward and its Sub-Committees have been exploring ways of developing their programmes. Education of the public has been the main activity of the Association. A panel of speakers has been compiled and a number of organisations have had talks on Mental Health. The response for volunteers to act as "good neighbours" has been slow, but towards the end of the year six volunteers had been prepared for visiting eight cases.

### Swansea and District Association for Mentally Handicapped Children.

This Association formed by the parents of children suffering from mental handicap is now well established, and there is the utmost harmony between the Association and the Department, which is most beneficial to the children themselves.

A keen interest is taken by parents in this work and appreciation is shown in many practical ways by the number of items they have supplied to the Centres.

This is an example of the spirit existing between the voluntary and statutory bodies.

### The Hospital Day Centre.

The Hospital Day Centre is providing a happy, social setting for a number of selected patients for whom in-patient treatment would otherwise be needed. In addition to occupational therapy such as pottery, painting and housecraft, group therapy and psychotherapy sessions are the main activities of the Centre. A team of Hospital Staff, Local Authority Mental Health Workers and General Practitioners unite in their efforts to deal with the psychological and social problems of the patients.

In addition to the Social Club of the Local Authority, another group meets at the Centre, one evening per week, for social therapy under the direction of one of the Psychiatrists.

A Social Centre run by the Local Health Authority on less ambitious lines than the Hospital Day Centre had for some time, been a pressing need. Some patients are not well enough to work and need constant support over a long period, whilst others are liable to frequent breakdowns. Many who have attended the Hospital Day Centre keep well whilst they are there, but as soon as they are discharged, quickly lapse into their previous state. Referral to another Day Centre where there is a comfortable social atmosphere, would probably give them a measure of support that they need.

Such a Social Centre for male and female mentally ill patients was opened on the 1st September, 1964, at 66 Walter Road, Swansea. The Centre is open from Tuesday to Friday inclusive from 9.30 a.m. to 5.0 p.m.



A basement room of a house purchased by the Y.W.C.A. is rented by this Authority. The room can be divided into two by a sliding partition, and it is comfortably furnished. Patients can come and go as they please, so that the number attending varies from day to day and differs from morning to afternoon. The number of places available at one time, however, is approximately 25.

The Centre is supervised by two ex-patients under the direction of the Senior Mental Welfare Officer. There are facilities for cooking a midday meal for those wishing to remain for lunch and, of course, cups of tea or coffee and biscuits are provided throughout the day. Patients pay for their lunch and a small charge is made for tea or coffee.

The patients occupy themselves playing games, reading, doing simple handicrafts or just having a chat.

The average attendance per day to date is 10.

#### Staff of Training Centres.

The staff of our Centres (Training Centres for sub-normal children and adults) are given opportunities to take Refresher Courses from time to time. Since September 1960, four of the staff at Broadway House have completed a year's course of instruction organised by Glamorgan County Council in conjunction with neighbouring authorities. They were released on one day each week to go to Cardiff for lectures and they have passed the examination set at the conclusion of the course. The fifth member of our staff has commenced training in September 1964.

#### Conclusion.

The problem of mental illness and abnormal functioning cannot be solved unless more people, having learned about the problem, will take an active part instead of leaving the whole situation in the hands of professional people. It is therefore incumbent upon psychiatrists, general practitioners and social workers not only to work hard at their basic job of developing knowledge about ego functioning, but also to disperse this knowledge to the public in a way in which it can be understood.

#### Mental Health Act 1959.

##### Cases dealt with:-

##### Mentally Ill.

Admissions for Observation (Section 25)	- 3
Emergency Admissions for Observation (Section 29)	- 61
Admissions for Treatment (Section 26)	- 7
Court Orders	- 1
Informal Admissions	- <u>150</u>
Total Hospital Admissions	- <u>222</u>
The number of home visits to the mentally ill were	6,823
The number of visits to patients in hospital were	640

##### Mentally Sub-Normal.

Informal admissions	- 3
There were no compulsory admissions	- -
The number of home visits to the mentally subnormal	1,358



## Training and Industrial Centres.

There are two Training Centres for the mentally sub-normal and these are:-

### (a) Broadway House, Sketty.

A Training Centre for boys and girls up to the age of 16 years. It is sub-divided to provide accommodation for young women in the form of a Handicraft Class.

This magnificent new building, which was opened in March 1960, has been specially designed for the purpose and is well equipped to meet the needs of the pupils and staff. It is situated in semi-rural surroundings and can accommodate 100 pupils.

The pleasant and intimate atmosphere of the Centre is an encouragement to the staff in their efforts to help the pupils to develop their mental and physical capacities to the fullest extent.

### (b) Industrial Centre, St. Catherine's Schoolroom, Clifton Row.

This Centre accommodates sub-normal males over the age of 16 years and is run on the lines of a non-profit making workshop. The standard of work is high and the pupils are well trained in varying degrees of occupational therapy according to their ability.

## Type of Training undertaken.

<u>Occupation Centre</u>	- Elementary 3's - sense training - habit training - percussion band - musical games and action songs - clay modelling - elementary handwork - speech training - physical training and organised games.
<u>Handicraft Centre</u>	- Simple cookery and laundry. Patients bring their own ingredients for cooking and take home the finished product. They derive great pleasure from this, particularly making their Christmas Cakes. Rug making, embroidery, stool making, raffia work etc., are also carried out. Elementary reading and writing are also part of the curriculum.
<u>Industrial Centre</u>	- Boot and shoe repairs for Homes for the Aged, Part III Accommodation and Children's Department. Cutting or bundling firewood for Clinics and Homes for the Aged etc., mending boxes for a nearby firm and making some equipment for the Junior Training Centre; rug and mat making, rubber link mats, basket work, brush making, picture framing, fret work, stools, dog leads, canvas and dish mops, furniture repairs, artificial flowers, Christmas crackers and gardening. Physical training and organised games as well as lessons on social behaviour, elementary reading and writing, speech training, handling of money, telling the time and the Highway Code.

It is considered that 5 years training at the Centre is essential for those potentially suitable for work in open industry. In the past 10 years, 14 men have been found employment.

### Social Club.

The boys and men attending the Industrial Centre are continuing to meet on one evening a week at their Social Club, which is run under the direction of the Superintendent of the Centre. It is well attended and proving a most successful venture. In August the Group enjoyed a week's camping holiday at Oxwich. They were supervised by the Industrial Centre staff and their wives who are to be commended for this voluntary work.

### Provision of Meals.

The dinners at both Centres have been provided by the School Meals Service since the 9th September 1957. The males and females attending the Centres who are over 16 years of age are expected to pay for the meals, but allowances are made in necessitous cases.

### Transport Facilities.

Most of the adult males and females attending the respective Centres have been trained to proceed to and from the Centres on their own initiative. Season tickets or travel vouchers are issued to them for free travel on the 'buses. Children are conveyed to and from the Centre by two private coaches hired by the Department. A Guide has been appointed on each coach to ensure the comfort and safety of the pupils.

### Medical Inspection and Treatment.

All pupils attending the Centres are medically examined annually and they receive dental treatment and treatment for minor ailments at the clinic. Those attending Broadway House are visited periodically for hygiene inspection by the School Nurse.

The Speech Therapist is visiting Broadway House as often as possible and the teachers are carrying out, daily, the instruction given to the pupils.

### Holidays.

The Centres are closed for similar periods as the Primary Schools.

### Pocket Money.

The males and females over 16 years of age, in addition to their midday meal and 'bus tokens, are provided with weekly pocket money. The sum varies from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 0d., as a token for good behaviour, regular attendance and the efficiency displayed in the training work.

### Glamorgan County Council Cases.

There are now only two young men from Glamorgan County Council at the Industrial Centre, who have been allowed to remain by special request due to their long years of attendance there.

### Miscellaneous.

Arrangements were made during the year for the pupils attending both Centres to go on a Summer Picnic, to have a Christmas Party and to visit the Pantomime.

A most impressive Thanksgiving Service was held at Broadway House, the service being conducted by the Mayor's Chaplain, and attended by His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress. The parents were invited to be present and most of them accepted the invitation. All the items were contributed by the children and it was most delightful to hear them sing and recite harvest pieces. We were also fortunate to have the services of Mr. Ivor Owen, the Municipal Director of Music, who accompanied the pupils on the piano.

There are 3 female and 6 male sub-normal patients awaiting admission to Psychiatric Hospital. We are always assured by the Regional Hospital Board that every effort is being made to place them as soon as possible, and vacancies are being found for the urgent cases quite quickly. The cases who require supervision receive the benefits of care and after-care, and those who are suitable are advised regarding employment through consultations between the Mental Health Staff and the Disablement Resettlement Officer.



## SECTION VII.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

#### WELFARE SERVICES.

"All would live long, but none would be old." - Benjamin Franklin

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In taking stock of the Welfare Services in 1964, I see no historic event but a year of hard work, consolidation and steady progress.

The Council's policy has been to ensure that health and welfare services are directed towards helping elderly people to maintain for as long as they reasonably can an independent life in their own homes. Unfortunately many of the elderly live in isolation, many in semi-isolation through members of their family being at work during the day. There is then boredom, loneliness, apathy and frequently undernourishment, also a greater tendency to be emotionally disturbed because physical frailty and infirmity make them house-bound.

An expansion of the statutory domiciliary services is therefore imperative but equally important must be the encouragement of the voluntary services to play their part.

Prolongation of life is no virtue in itself. Our aim is to make these years as happy as possible.

#### Residential Accommodation.

The residential accommodation provided by the Swansea County Borough Council range enormously in standard, from the former public assistance institution through a wide range of property which has been bought and adapted to the purpose built residential Home.

In the early days, and I refer to 1948, and the years immediately following, we thought, as did other local authorities generally, that those needing a place in a Home for the Aged were active old people whose over-riding need was for accommodation, both comfortable and suitable. This conception had its influence on design, equipment and staffing so that many Homes were more or less hotels. There were few special features or adaptations. However, experience has shown that those for whom Old People's Homes are required are those who, in the words of the Act, are people more 'in need of care and attention'. They are older and increasingly frail which has influenced design, equipment and staffing. It means that many more need to live on the ground floor or, alternatively, to live where a lift is provided. There has been need for considerable modification of equipment such as baths, handrails in passages etc.

#### Residential accommodation provided by the Health Department:-

	<u>Type</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Date opened</u>
Earlsmoor, Bryn Road.	Male	22	July 1951
Norton Lodge, Mumbles	"	24	November 1952
West Cross House, Mumbles	Mixed	43	July 1954
Tuxedo, Eaton Crescent	Female	33	February 1952
Inglestone, Eaton Crescent	"	24	August 1952
Llanthony, Eaton Crescent	"	31	June 1953
St. Margaret's, Eaton Crescent	Mixed	41	August 1955
Rose Cross House, Breng Rd, Pwllan	"	60	December 1962
Mount Pleasant Hospital	"	35	Transferred July 1948

Swansea has one purpose built Home, viz. 'Rose Cross House', but others are planned in the 5 Year Capital Programme; one at Sketty Park and one in the Bonymaen area are scheduled to be completed in the year 1969/70.

Admissions and Discharges to Residential Accommodation other than Mount Pleasant Hospital.

	Earls- moor	Nor- ton	West Cross		St. Marg- arets		Tux- edo	Ingledene & Llanthewy	Rose Cross		TOTAL
			M	F	M	F			M	F	
No. of residents at 31.12.63.	21	21	26	16	20	18	33	54	18	38	265
Admitted during 1964	10	15	16	3	8	20	17	21	12	30	102
Discharged during 1964	9	13	18	3	6	20	17	23	14	28	151
No. of residents remaining at 31.12.64.	22	23	24	16	22	18	33	52	16	40	266

Mount Pleasant Hospital

	M	F	TOTAL
No. of residents on 31.12.63.	10	24	34
No. admitted during 1964	7	19	26
No. discharged during 1964	8	20	28
No. of residents remaining at 31.12.64.	9	23	32

Analysis of Age Groups of persons in permanent residential accommodation on 31.12.64.

	Under 50	50- 60	60- 70	70- 80	80- 90	Over 90	TOTAL
Mount Pleasant Hospital	2	2	6	16	5	1	32
Earlsmoor	-	-	3	9	8	2	22
Norton Lodge	-	-	2	10	11	-	23
Rose Cross House	-	1	8	20	22	5	56
Tuxedo	-	-	2	14	16	1	33
Ingledene	-	-	1	8	12	-	21
Llanthewy	-	-	5	9	15	2	31
St. Margarets	-	-	4	14	19	3	40
West Cross House	-	-	8	15	16	1	40
TOTAL	2	3	39	115	124	15	298

TABLE A.

## PERSONS IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION.

The following return was submitted to the Welsh Board of Health, of persons present on the night of 31st December, 1964, in accommodation provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

			PERSONS (EXCLUSIVE OF STAFF) RESIDING IN					TOTAL	
			Homes in the possession of the Council, whose normal bed complement for residential accommodation is			Premises vested in the Minister as hospitals	Accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations		
			less than 35	35-70	over 70				
			(1)	(2)	(3)				(4)
1	Not materially handicapped	elderly	M	36	49	-	3	3	91
2		F	63	42	-	13	2	121	
3		others	M	-	1	-	1	-	2
4			F	-	1	-	-	-	1
5	Blind	elderly	M	4	2	-	1	-	7
6		F	3	4	-	-	1	8	
7		others	M	-	-	-	1	-	1
8			F	-	-	-	-	1	1
9	Deaf	elderly	M	-	2	-	-	-	2
10		F	-	1	-	-	-	1	
11		others	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
12			F	-	-	-	1	-	1
13	Epileptic	elderly	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
14		F	2	-	-	1	-	3	
15		others	M	-	-	-	-	1	1
16			F	-	-	-	-	1	1
17	Others physically handicapped	elderly	M	3	5	-	-	-	8
18		F	10	10	-	1	-	21	
19		others	M	-	1	-	-	1	2
20			F	-	1	-	3	2	6
21	Mentally handicapped	elderly	M	-	2	-	-	-	2
22		F	7	8	-	3	-	18	
23		other	M	1	1	-	3	-	5
24			F	7	5	-	-	-	6
25 Grand Total				129	136	-	32	12	309
Number of homes in which these persons reside				5	3	-			8

	Elderly	Others
Persons accommodated on behalf of other local authorities (included in Table A above)	12	-
Persons accommodated as residents by other local authorities on behalf of the Council (not included above)	3	-



TABLE B. PERSONS ~~IN~~ TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION.

			Persons (exclusive of Staff) residing in				
			premises in the possession of the Council		premises vested in the Minister as hospitals	accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations	TOTAL
			used only for temporary accommodation	other			
			(1)	(2)			
Persons over age 16	Evicted	Male	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	4	-	-	-	4
	Other	Male	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	-	-	-	-	-
Children accompanied by persons over age 16	Evicted		4	-	-	-	4
	Other		-	-	-	-	-
Other Children			-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL			8	-	-	-	8

Notes on classification of residents for Table A.

- (1) Each person should be recorded on one line only of lines 1-24; a person suffering from more than one handicap should be classified according to major handicap.
- (2) The intention is to regard persons as elderly, for the purpose of this return, if over 65 years old but the distinction between elderly and others is intended to be a broad one made by general appraisal and without recourse to precise records.
- (3) Lines 1 to 4: "Not materially handicapped" means without specific handicap other than the infirmity of age.
- (4) Lines 5 to 8: certified "Blind", as defined in Section 64 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.
- (5) Lines 9 to 12: "Deaf" as defined in Circular 32/51.

PART II - REGISTRATION OF OLD PERSONS' AND DISABLED PERSONS' HOMES (SECT. 37-40 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948) AND HOMES FOR THE MENTALLY DISORDERED (SECT. 19-21 OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959)							
New registrations effected in 1964		Registrations cancelled in 1964 <sup>6</sup>		Types of Homes	Homes on the register on the night of 31.12.64.		Applications for registrations refused in 1964
No. of Homes	No. of residents for whom provision made *	No. of Homes	No. of residents for whom provision made *		No. of Homes	No. of residents for whom provision made *	
				Homes for Old Persons	2	29	-
				Homes for Disabled Persons	1	32	-
				Homes for Old Persons and Disabled Persons	1	31	-
				Homes for Mentally Disordered Persons	-	-	-
				TOTAL	4	92	

\* Exclusive of staff.

<sup>6</sup> Including voluntary closures.

### Payment for Accommodation.

The standard charge for the accommodation and amenities at your Homes is fixed annually by the Authority and is based on the actual cost of providing the service. For the year 1964 the standard charge was £7 per week. However, a lesser amount is payable by residents whose income, after allowing the statutory 'pocket money' allowance, is insufficient to enable them to meet the full charge. Every resident must, however, pay a minimum charge prescribed by ministerial regulations and, if necessary, the National Assistance Board supplements a person's resources for this purpose.

It is customary for residents' pension books to be cashed and collected by the welfare administrative assistant, following which the Borough Treasurer makes payable to each resident a personal allowance for which the resident qualifies.

The cashing of pension books approximates to £950 per week.

Details of residents payments are as follows:-

Range	%.
Full charge (£7. 0. 0.)	15.82
£5. 0. 0. - £7. 0. 0.	1.02
£4. 0. 0. - £5. 0. 0.	1.02
£3. 0. 0. - £4. 0. 0.	6.73
£2.15. 0. - £3. 0. 0.	4.37
Minimum charge (£2. 14. 0.)	71.04

### Medical Arrangements.

Residents of Homes for the Aged are encouraged to retain their own doctors. If this is not practicable, as in the case when distances between the general practitioner's normal practice and the Home is prohibitive, arrangements are made for them to be transferred to the list of a local general practitioner of their own choice.

Regular visits to the Homes are made by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer who advises staff on any problems of a medical nature and such matters as diet, hygiene etc.

All applications for admission must be accompanied by medical certificates from the general practitioner in attendance as well as a recent chest x-ray report.

### Care and Protection of Property.

Where a person is either admitted to hospital as a patient or is provided with accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act 1948 and it appears to the Council that there is a danger of loss of, or damage to, any moveable property of his/her by reason or inability to deal with the matter, and no other suitable arrangements are being made, it is the duty of the Council to take reasonable steps to prevent or mitigate loss or damage.

During 1964, cash, valuables, bank books, to the approximate value of £11,000 were handled by my welfare staff. This was in addition to the securing of premises and other incidental tasks with which they were called upon to deal.

Apart from the responsibilities placed on the staff when handling cash and valuables, the problems of disposal involves a substantial amount of



administrative time both in legal consultations and in instigating enquiries regarding relatives etc. In this connection, we are ably assisted by the Town Clerk and his staff to whom we are indebted for their unfailing co-operation and courtesy.

#### Amenities at Homes for the Aged.

Residents in all our Homes enjoy amenities which one would expect in all good Homes and have little luxuries such as sweets, tobacco, cigarettes. Most elderly people spend a good deal of time indoors and, for their amusement, periodicals, newspapers and indoor games are provided as well as books from the local library, at least one television set and radio is provided in each Home.

#### Home Activities.

Every effort is made to encourage residents to remain as active as possible and with this in view all are encouraged to play an active part in the running of the Homes. The assistance of the ladies is for instance welcomed in preparing tables for meals, washing and drying dishes, carrying out repairs to residents clothing etc. Men are encouraged to undertake hobbies (particularly carpentry) and handicrafts.

A handicraft instructress is employed to supervise and encourage handicraft work and with financial incentives it has been possible to stimulate residents' interest in such matters. The incentives referred to are payments such as 10/- for completing a bedside rug, 2/6d. for a lamp shade etc.

With residents having complete freedom to come and go as they wish and freedom to have visitors at any reasonable hour the Homes for the Aged as far as is humanly possible are Homes in the true sense of the word.

Every effort has been made to get away from the clinical atmosphere and residents are encouraged to bring their little items which will give their rooms a "homely touch".

There is no substitution for one's normal home but to an elderly person a Home for the Aged is a good second best.

#### Entertainment and Gifts.

We cannot begin to acknowledge the debt which is owed to so very many people and organisations for the effort and sacrifice made in providing entertainment for the Homes.

Television has proved itself a boom to the "housebound" resident but a "live" show is invariably received with open arms.

During 1964, the residents of all Homes have been entertained on numerous occasions by choral, glee parties, film shows etc., from various religious and social organisations. The generosity of these organisations and the hours of enjoyment given the residents is greatly appreciated.

The generosity of people outside the Homes has not been restricted to the provision of entertainment. Typical of the social activities are those of St. Margaret's, Eaton Crescent.

This Home has been 'adopted' by Round Table and the Llansamlet Youth Club. Round Tablers provided residents with evening trips to Gower, visits to the pantomime, magazines etc. The Youth Club undertook the decoration of the Home at Christmas and the provision of gifts.

The 'Round Tablers' also make transport available to the Home whenever required, especially on occasions when residents wish to attend places of entertainment or worship.



Every autumn the Homes for the Aged are recipients of the proceeds of Harvest Festivals of local churches, chapels and schools. The flowers, fruit and vegetables are indeed a sight and a credit to all concerned.

Such gestures are most appreciated by our aged residents and remind them of the fact that they have not been forgotten, particularly by the younger generation.

Sometimes it is invidious to single out individuals and organisations on occasions but I must make mention of the work of such organisations as Round Table, Friends of Mount Pleasant Hospital, Rotary, and the W.V.S., who are active as far as the authority's Homes are concerned.

Mention must also be made of clergymen and laymen of all denominations who visit Homes regularly to conduct religious services.

It will be seen that physical, social and spiritual needs of our residents are well met.

#### Annual Outings.

A regular annual feature of the residents' activities is the Summer Outing. After consultation with the residents, the venue of the outing is chosen and the Homes go in two groups - Ladies' Homes make up one party, and the Male and Mixed Homes another.

Apart from the Annual Outing, the expenses of which are borne by the Swansea County Borough Council, some Homes organise and meet the expenses of additional evening and day excursions.

A great deal of the enjoyment of such activities is in the planning, anticipating and also in the reminiscing.

#### Arrangements with Voluntary Bodies and other Local Authorities.

During 1964, the Authority continued to accept financial responsibility for persons provided with accommodation by other local authorities and voluntary organisations.

With a fairly heavy waiting list for admission to this authority's Homes for the Aged, increasing use is being made of accommodation provided by voluntary organisations and this is reflected in the increased number of persons so accommodated.

Persons provided with residential accommodation during 1964 by other local authorities and voluntary organisations for whom Swansea County Borough Council accepted responsibility were as follows:-

#### Voluntary Homes.

Cripplecrart, Herne Bay, Kent	...	1
Maghull Home for Epileptics, Liverpool	...	1
British Legion Home, Brecon	...	2
'Coomb' Cheshire Home, Llanstephan	...	2
David Lewis Epileptic Colony, Manchester	...	1
Home for Aged Jews, Cardiff	...	1
Bethany Guild, Weston-Super-Mare	...	1
Glynn Vivian Home for the Blind, Swansea	...	3
Nazareth House, Bishopston	...	1

#### Other local authorities.

Glamorgan County Council	...	2
Breconshire County Council	...	1
		<u>16</u>

Persons provided with residential accommodation during 1964, by Swansea County Borough Council for whom other local authorities have accepted financial responsibility were as follows:-

Bristol City and County Council	-	1
Cardiff County Borough Council	-	1
Carmarthen County Council	-	1
Glamorgan County Council	-	4
Cardigan County Council	-	1
Somerset County Council	-	1
Monmouth County Council	-	1
Essex County Council	-	1

#### Registration of Voluntary Homes.

Sections 37 to 40 of the National Assistance Act 1948 contain provisions under which private individuals or organisations can operate Homes for the Aged or Disabled Persons. These Homes must, however, be registered by the County or County Borough Council in which the Home is situated. Registration, which can subsequently be revoked, is dependent upon the fulfilment of certain conditions, e.g. satisfactory management, staffing, equipment, services, facilities and situation, etc. Officers of the registration authority are empowered to enter and inspect at all reasonable times any premises used or believed to be used for this purpose.

The four following Homes remain on the register and were inspected during the course of the year:-

Nazareth House, Bishopston  
Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind, Caswell  
Bloomfield Eventide Home, Gower Road, Sketty  
Lansdowne, Groves Avenue, Langland.

#### Day Centres for the "Housebound" Elderly.

The Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee established its first Day Centre for the elderly housebound in July 1960 at Walter Road Congregational Church. The success of this centre led to the establishment of further centres at Morriston and Mumbles.

The Centres are all organised on similar lines, meeting weekly in rented premises. Wardens take charge of each centre and, with the assistance of voluntary helpers, organise, apart from the normal lunches etc., outings and various forms of entertainment. The average attendances at these centres vary between 25 - 30.

The success of these centres has exceeded the most optimistic expectations and a further centre will be opened early next year in St. Thomas.

The Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee is to be congratulated on this service which has become an integral part of the town's welfare services for the elderly. There is no doubt the alleviation of boredom and loneliness improves the physical and mental health of our incapacitated elderly and, in my opinion, goes a fairly long way towards postponing the onset of disease.

#### Meals on Wheels.

This extremely important service of the W.V.S. continues to flourish and is now regarded by many as essential in many instances in keeping aged persons happy in their own homes.

The Swansea County Borough Council continues its financial support of this service and in 1964 made a grant of £300.



The local W.V.S. Meals on Wheels Service provided 205 meals weekly. Deliveries take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. 3 Luncheon Clubs have been established at St. Thomas, Bonymaen and Townhill and their success has suggested that consideration be given to the establishment of a similar club in the Mumbles area in 1965.

The W.V.S. are to be congratulated on the manner and extent in which this very efficient and valuable service is administered and all concerned, particularly the aged, look forward to its continued expansion.

#### In the Community.

To keep the elderly fit and healthy in their own homes is a task even more important than the provision of special homes and, in accordance with Council's policy, 1964 saw a marked increase in community work. Approximately 11,000 visits were made by welfare officers and health visitors during the year.

The problems considered and the actions taken were most varied. The elderly folk are kept under close and friendly supervision to avoid deterioration in their living conditions. Assistance is given with economic and social problems, to meet the general policy that elderly people should be helped to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. No matter how well a Home for the Aged is managed, or how contented the old people may be in such surroundings, it is the desire of most old people and of the local authority that, as long as possible, they should live independent lives in familiar surroundings.

Many of those on the visiting lists have been brought to the attention of the department by general practitioners, district nurses, general public, national assistance board officers, police, voluntary workers, friends and relatives.

Care is taken that there is no overlapping of visitors and so wastage of manpower and possibly resentment by the aged person concerned is averted. Nevertheless the year's experience has shown the need for more welfare staff and provision is being made for employment of a further social welfare officer in 1965.

Investigation of cases was not confined to normal working hours but, as in previous years, continued when the need arose at all hours of the day and night. This '24 hour service' is very much appreciated, particularly by the police and general practitioners who are invariably contacted in the initial stages.

#### Cases attended after normal hours in 1964.

Times	6p.m. -7p.m.	7p.m. -8p.m.	8p.m. -9p.m.	9p.m.- 10p.m.	10p.m.- 11p.m.	11p.m.- midnight	After midnight	Weekends & Public Hols.		
								Sat.	Sun.	Public Hols.
No. of calls	1	2	3	2	4	2	2	15	5	1

#### Gifts and Bequests for Welfare Purposes.

It is very gratifying to record that many gifts were received during the year, mainly in the form of furniture and clothing. These gifts were distributed to needy persons recommended by our social workers.

To all these very kind people and organisations we give our deepest thanks for their generosity and thoughtfulness.



### The Mayoral Christmas Fund.

As in 1963, this department undertook, at His Worship the Mayor's request, the investigation of applications and the distribution of Christmas gifts to the needy of the town.

Over 600 visits were made by the authority's welfare officers in connection with this fund and, although it added to the demands on the social workers, it was in fact, in most cases, a pleasant duty to undertake.

It was found that this Christmas Fund was a means of contacting persons who also qualified for benefits from many other social services; the Fund, therefore, proved a worthwhile contact with persons who otherwise would not have availed themselves of the town's services.

### Compulsory Removal.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 provides that, where a Medical Officer of Health certifies that a person is suffering from a chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the Council may apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and be maintained there.

It is pleasing to note that, during 1964, it was not necessary to take action under Section 47. This pleasing state of affairs can be attributed to the fact that the reluctance, due to prejudice and memories of the old institutions, to apply for admission to Homes for the Aged has now disappeared. Furthermore the tactful and tolerant approach of social workers has influenced many a person when a decision regarding admission has had to be made.

### Burials and Cremations.

During the year 8 burials/cremations were carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 50 of the National Assistance Act 1948 at a cost of £238. 5. 8. The sum of £172. 8. 10., representing approximately 72% of the expenditure, has been recovered.

Persons dying in their own home	...	6
Persons dying in Part III Accommodation	...	1
Persons found dead in other circumstances	...	<u>1</u>
		<u>8</u>

### Temporary Accommodation.

Under Section 21 of the National Assistance Act, the Council has a duty to provide temporary accommodation for persons who are in urgent need thereof, providing the circumstances that are prevailing "could not reasonably have been foreseen".

The experience of the last 16 years, however, since the inception of the National Assistance Act 1948, has shown that the majority of families provided with accommodation have been those who have been evicted for non-payment of rent.

Temporary Accommodation which was once "a thorn in the side of the authority" no longer presents problems at least of a major category, and it is with some satisfaction that we examine the year's activities.

Temporary Accommodation.

Cwmllwyd Hostel.

	Male	Female	Children	TOTAL
No. of residents accommodated on 31.12.63 ...		4	10	14
No. of residents admitted during 1964 ...		42	80	122
No. of residents discharged during 1964 ...		42	87	129
No. of residents remaining on 31.12.64. ...		4	3	7

The small demand for temporary accommodation can be attributed in the main to four factors:-

- (a) The limitation of temporary accommodation by the Council to a maximum period of 3 months.
- (b) No temporary accommodation unless circumstances are exceptional.
- (c) The isolated location of Cwmllwyd Hostel, Waunarlwydd, which is used for this purpose.
- (d) The insistence by welfare staff that admission is only to be recommended after all other alternative measures have been considered.

Of interest are the comparative figures relating to the provision of temporary accommodation, for the years 1954 and 1964.

	Male	Female	Children	TOTAL
No. of residents accommodated 31.12.54. ...	10	22	32	64
No. of residents accommodated 31.12.64.	-	4	3	7

I am pleased to report that, during 1964, there were no calls to provide accommodation as a result of disasters although flooding and minor fires occurred. In all cases the people affected made their own arrangements.

## Welfare Services for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Swansea County Borough Council in exercising its powers under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948 has employed, as its agent, the Swansea and District Deaf and Dumb Mission.

Close collaboration is maintained between the Mission and the Department and the arrangements have proved most practical and satisfactory.

As in previous years, an annual grant was made to the Mission and it amounted to £400.

In a report on the activities of the Mission received from Mr. Walter Robinson, the Superintendent, he says:-

"All Social Activities are arranged by the Deaf Committee which is elected annually by the Deaf themselves, with the Missioner as Chairman. These include competitions in billiards, snooker, darts, and table tennis and various trophies are competed for. As well as inter-Mission competitions, local hearing teams are invited along and during the year frequent visits were made by the Round Table Club of Swansea and youth clubs. We feel it is good to mix the deaf with hearing people on these occasions and it is very rarely the deaf lose a series of mixed games. The young women join in these games and in many activities are on a par with the young men. Of late two of the young women are showing an interest in snooker and handle the cue quite well.

Those who are not quite so young enjoy watching television, especially when some action films are shown, and they keep well up with local and national affairs with the news. Others prefer having a gossip. This is understandable when many of them are the only deaf person in a house or workshop and have not been able to communicate with others freely in their own language. Misunderstandings about the various problems of life are nearly always sorted out in the Mission. Regular visits to the homes of the deaf are paid by the Superintendent and Mrs. Robinson, especially to those who are unable to come along to St. James' Gardens. Visits to eye surgeons and dentists are frequent for it is necessary to have correct interpretation when such important things as the eyes are concerned, for with incorrect vision the deaf would be even more handicapped.

Regular fortnightly visits to our Caswell Field and Pavilion were made during the Summer months, beginning at Whitsun and ending late August - but what a pity the bus fares are so high now.

Church attendance keeps up very well and the deaf are encouraged to take part in the Services. Those assisting the Missioner are one deaf and dumb licenced "Reader" and members of the deaf committee who take turn in reading the lesson and doing part of the prayers. We feel that this gives them extra confidence and a better knowledge of words."



## Sections 29 & 30

### Welfare Services for the Physically Handicapped.

With the aim of providing effective social care for handicapped people, the Swansea County Borough Council continued in 1964 to act not only in parallel with the medical services but also in close liaison with them.

The year saw a consolidation of the services and our experiences will be of inestimable value when considering future policy and expansion.

### Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.

	Male	Female	TOTAL
No. of persons on the register 1.1.64	155	110	265
No. registered in 1964 ...	33	24	57
No. removed from 1964 Register ...	5	8	13
No. remaining on Register 31.12.64	183	126	309

The 1964 increase in registration is but a continuation of the trend of the last few years and it is inevitable that this service, which is yet in its "infancy" as far as Swansea is concerned will develop into a major function of the Health Committee.

### Welfare Visits.

The increase in registration has naturally led to an increase in the field work and welfare officers during 1964 paid 1,726 visits on the handicapped. This contact, as I have previously pointed out, is not a casual and infrequent affair, but in most cases every effort is made to ensure that both meet regularly.

I am pleased to report that many of the handicapped regard the welfare officer not only as a friend but also as the "link man" with the outside world.

Welfare Officers' duties are comprehensively detailed in this authority's scheme and they are expected to:-

- (a) assist handicapped persons to overcome the effects of their disabilities, and to obtain any available general preventive or remedial treatment which they appear to require;
- (b) give advice and guidance to handicapped persons on personal problems and in connection with any services, whether provided under any enactment or rendered by any voluntary organisation, which appear to be available to them and of which they wish to take advantage;
- (c) encourage handicapped persons to take part in the activities of social centres; clubs or institutions, whether provided by the local authority under this scheme or otherwise or provided or established by any other persons under any enactment or otherwise;
- (d) use his best endeavours to arrange for voluntary workers to visit handicapped persons with a view to affording them comfort, encouragement and assistance in the solution of domestic and other problems confronting them; to accompany them to places of worship, social centres, clubs and similar places of recreation and otherwise to assist in the carrying out of the purposes of this scheme; and
- (e) use his best endeavours to secure the co-operation of the responsible bodies in facilitating the admittance of handi-

capped persons carried in wheelchairs or spinal-chairs to places of worship, entertainment or recreation, and in making suitable provision for them while there.

The welfare officer may also be required to:-

- (i) provide practical assistance for handicapped persons in their homes;
- (ii) provide, or assist in obtaining wireless, library and similar recreational facilities for handicapped persons;
- (iii) provide for handicapped persons lectures, games and other recreational facilities in such social centres as aforesaid and elsewhere, and also outings;
- (iv) provide facilities for, and assistance to, handicapped persons in travelling to and from their homes to participate in any of the services provided under this scheme;
- (v) assist handicapped persons in arranging for the carrying out of any works of adaptations in their homes or the provision of any additional facilities, designed to secure the greater comfort or convenience of such persons, and if the local authority so determine defray any expenses incurred in the carrying out of any such works or in the provision of any such facilities; and
- (vi) facilitate the taking of holidays by handicapped persons, in particular at holiday homes, whether provided by the local authority under this scheme or otherwise, or provided or established by any other body under any enactment or otherwise, and if the local authority so determine defray expenses incurred in or in connection with the taking of such holidays.

#### Works of Adaptation.

A considerable amount of adaptation work to houses was commenced during 1964, the estimated cost of which totalled over £1,075 and, in addition, advice was given to several cases when reconstruction or repairs were effected which did not involve any expense to the authority.

During the year a variety of applications were received but there was a substantial demand, as in 1963, for handrails.

			£.
Handrails provided	... ..	9 at a cost of	278
Wooden Ramp	.... ..	2 do.	24
Sliding Door	... ..	(50% of cost)	45
Bath Aids	... ..	2 at a cost of	12
Conversion of rooms to other uses, e.g. kitchenette to bathroom	...		168
Other works of adaptation	...		144
			<hr/> 671 <hr/>

There is no doubt that the provision of these adaptations has been of great benefit to the handicapped, giving much comfort and enjoyment of a fuller life to those who might otherwise be denied the opportunities of getting about to meet other people.

### Aids.

The preservation of the individual's independence is the theme of the authority's scheme and the provision of aids ranks as an important weapon in this "fight".

Various aids are issued to approved cases and they include such items as:-

Fowler Wind-up Beds  
Electrically Operated Beds  
Hydraulic Hoists  
Hospital Beds  
Dunlopillo Mattresses

Overbed Tables  
Lifting poles and chains  
Raised Toilet Seats  
Geriatric Chairs.

### Residential Care in Special Homes.

It might have been expected that with the provision of statutory powers, there was little room left for the activities of voluntary bodies. However societies dealing with certain diseases or disabilities continue to flourish and substantial use is made of them by local authorities on an "agency basis" particularly as far as residential accommodation is concerned.

In fact the securing of accommodation at Special Homes for the physically handicapped is becoming quite a problem. Demand far outstrips the beds available, consequently waiting lists are now being encountered.

During 1964 two patients were admitted to "Coomb" Cheshire Home for the Sick, Llanstephan, and their maintenance has been accepted by the Health Committee. One patient was discharged for disciplinary reasons and efforts are now being made to secure alternative residential accommodation for him.

This authority continues to maintain two patients at Epileptic Colonies and a young patient at "Cripplecraft", Herne Bay.

With the understandable desire of physically handicapped to be independent and not to be a burden on relatives, there will always be a demand for specialised accommodation of this nature.



Register of Generally Handicapped Persons.

Code	General Classes	Total at 31st December 1964	Total at 31st December 1963	Total at 31st December 1962
A/E	Amputations	37	31	32
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	52	38	34
G	Congenital Malformation Deformation	15	25	12
H/L	Diseases of the Digestive and Genito-Urinary systems, heart, circulatory or respiratory and of the skin	15	13	11
Q/T	Injuries of the head, face and thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk  Injuries or diseases of upper and lower limbs and spine	36	35	27
V	Organic Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy, Disseminated Sclerosis, Polio, Sciatica, Hemiplegia etc.	133	117	95
U/W	Neurosis, Psychosis, and other Nervous and Mental Disorders not included above	3	3	3
X or Y	T.B. Respiratory Non-Respiratory	6	3	5
Z	Diseases and injuries not specified above	12	-	5
	TOTAL ...	309	265	224

General Classes.

Analysis of Disabilities.

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	TOTAL
A/E	Amputation	27	10	37
F	Arthritis and Rheumatism	12	40	52
G	Congenital Malformations and Deformities	12	3	15
H/L	Diseases of the Digestive and Genito-urinary system of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis of the skin)	9	6	15
Q/T	Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or Diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine.	25	11	36
V	Organic, Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy, Disseminated Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Hemiplegia, Sciatica, etc.	79	54	133
U/W	Neurosis, Psychosis and other Nervous and Mental Disorders not included in "V"	1	2	3
X or Y	Tuberculosis (Respiratory and Non-respiratory)	5	1	6
Z	Diseases and Injuries not specified above	7	5	12
	TOTAL. ...	177	132	309

Social Centres.

The four social centres established by the Health Department in 1963 "continued to flourish" and have become a feature of the Welfare Service. In fact 1964 saw programmes and activities of which the centre committees can be proud.

Attendance at these evening centres are highlights of members' lives and membership continues to increase. The "social nourishment" derived by attendance benefits members and makes their lives infinitely more bearable.

"Broadway House" Social Centre, Sketty.

20 meetings were held during the year, at which the average attendance was 30.

Activities at the meetings included Bingo, Quiz Shows, Film Shows, and Concerts given by local parties.

During the year the centre paid visits to the other three centres. The two main highlights being the Annual Dinner held at the King Arthur Hotel, and the summer trip to Duffryn Gardens.

Llansamlet/Morrison Centre for Physically Handicapped and Disabled.

During the year 1964, the above-mentioned social centre held its fortnightly meetings on Thursday evenings at the Workshops for the Blind, Morrison.

Concerts, Whist Drives and Film Shows were arranged through the co-operation of various artistes and business men in the town and members themselves organised an outing to Saundersfoot in the summer. A Christmas Dinner Party was held at the King Arthur Hotel, Reynoldston, to which the Medical Officer of Health, the Lay Administrative Officer, and other guests were invited.

Total membership has increased to 72, the average attendance being 42. Most members are able to provide their own transport but eight persons are brought in by the Ambulance Service and these are entirely dependent on this means of conveyance.

Ravenhill Social Centre.

The Ravenhill Club meet every first and third Wednesday in each month. The working committee meet every second and fourth Wednesday.

Entertainment, film shows, inter-club quizzes, debates, were provided by the Committee each club night, followed by refreshments.

During the last twelve months the club have put on the following:-

1. Variety Concert at the Welfare Hall, Fforestfach.
2. Ravenhill Club visited Morrison Club for Quiz.
3. Morrison visited Ravenhill.
4. Christmas party at King Arthur Hotel, Reynoldston.
5. Club party at Toronto Place.
6. Jumble sale at Club room.
7. Trip for club members to Brackley Bay.
8. Trip to Brecon.
9. Visit to Aberavon.
10. Visit to Southerdown and Ogmore-by-sea.
11. Second jumble sale.

The average attendance at the club varied between 45 and 50.

The club remains closed during the month of August.

The highlight of the club's functions during this session was the concert by the Manselton and District Male Voice Choir at the Welfare Hall, Fforestfach, on a Sunday evening; singing in the choir was the Vice-chairman of Ravenhill Club, Mr. C.B. Jones.

Financially and numerically the Centre is quite sound and looks to the future with confidence.



"Town" Social Centre, Walter Road, Swansea.

This centre which was established in 1963 was originally known as the Hafod Centre, holding its fortnightly meetings at the Hafod Brotherhood Hall, Odo Street. However the accommodation did not lend itself to social centre activities and efforts to find more suitable accommodation bore fruit when permission was granted for the use of the Minor Hall at Walter Road Congregational Church.

Furthermore arrangements were made with the Swansea Old People's Welfare Committee to use the Committee's special chairs normally used at the Day Centre.

Being comfortably installed in its new home, the Centre has continued to flourish and, during the year, 18 meetings were held with an average attendance of 20 members. The membership will undoubtedly increase and 1965 will see, I am sure, greater activities.

The activities of 1964 included visit by Variety Concert party, Travel Dialogue, Scottish Dancers, Group Music, Children's Choirs and Inter-Club Quiz Contests. An interesting feature was a number of "free evenings" when members played games, records, and spent a social evening in the true sense of the word.

The Annual Outing arranged in conjunction with the Broadway Centre went to Duffryn Gardens and a most enjoyable day was experienced. A jointly arranged Christmas Dinner at the King Arthur Hotel, Gower, was, as in previous years, a "highlight" of the year's activities.

An ambitious programme is contemplated in 1965 and all look forward with interest to continued progress.

## WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

1964 was a year of great activity in the Blind Welfare social field - the work consisting of the discovery and registration of blind persons, visitation in their homes or in hospital, teaching where possible to read embossed literature or to do handicrafts, typing or music, and assisting in overcoming the handicap of blindness according to individual needs, after first making sure that all has been done to preserve or restore sight where possible.

3,170 visits were made to private homes, in addition to visits to hospitals, and accompanying of blind persons to and from Hearing Aid Clinics, Hospitals, Opticians and the Ministry of Labour.

Regarding employment, the majority of employed blind and partially sighted persons are in the Sheltered Workshops, which is contrary to the position in the British Isles as a whole. The only registered blind person to be found employment in open industry during 1964 was placed in Swindon, and therefore had to leave Swansea to live in Swindon.

As regards training for suitable employment, a partially sighted girl commenced training as a physiotherapist at the Royal National Institute for the Blind School of Physiotherapy in London, and a partially sighted man commenced to train as a brushmaker in the Morryston Workshops for the Blind.

Swansea County Borough remained a member of the Wales and Monmouthshire Regional Council for the Blind, paying a nominal contribution of 1/- per head for each blind and partially sighted person on our register. The annual conferences of the body held at Swansea in June was attended by the Blind Welfare staff.

As will be seen from Table I, the majority of blind people on the register are aged 65 and over, which is the case throughout the British Isles and therefore services suitable for retired people are applicable to them, such as welfare services and social activities.

Most of the charitable functions are carried out by the voluntary organisation "The Swansea and District Friends of the Blind". There is a very close liaison existing between this organisation and the department, and they provide grants for extra amenities and pay for services which cannot be undertaken from Statutory Funds. I should like to place on record the most valuable contribution that this Society is making towards the welfare of blind people in this locality.

Some details of the services for blind persons follow:-

Home Visiting. As mentioned earlier, this is now done by the qualified staff. Their duties are many and varied, including:-

- (1) Discovery of blind persons and ascertainment of their needs.
- (2) The visitation of blind persons in their homes or elsewhere within the area of the County Borough.
- (3) Teaching them whenever practicable to read embossed literature.
- (4) Instructing them in simple pastime occupations in their homes or elsewhere, and in methods of overcoming the effects of their disabilities.
- (5) Generally assisting in promoting their welfare.
- (6) Advising blind persons of all available social services.
- (7) Paying particular attention to those blind persons who are also suffering from some other form of handicap.
- (8) Organising social centres and classes.



Reading either embossed type or Talking Books. There are 30 blind members of the National Library for the Blind; not as many as should be, but this is probably because a number of people are supplied with Talking Books, the supply of which is now much improved. The Department pay the Library fees, and the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind pay the £2. 0. 0d. annual charge per Talking Book.

Social Activities. The social centres continue to be held at Toronto Place Community Centre; Townhill Community Centre; and the Y.M.C.A. fortnightly in an afternoon, and help the blind persons to form friendships. From them there were outings to Penarth, Tenby and Gower coast, and an evening run with dinner; and all had a Christmas dinner. Toronto Place held another successful bring-and-buy sale which helped the funds.

In addition, the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind arranged a summer day's outing for all unemployed blind persons in Swansea to Porthoawl, one for Workshop employees to Tenby, and a Christmas dinner at the Patti Pavilion.

Christmas and Easter gifts, both of £1. 0. 0d., were again given to each of our registered blind persons by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind. The majority of these gifts were distributed by the Home Teachers.

Holidays were provided by the Authority for 5 blind persons and 1 guide at The Glynn Vivian Home of Rest for the Blind at Caswell, and for 5 blind persons and 2 guides at The Rest for the Blind, Southerndown. The railway fares for two blind persons to visit relatives were also paid. These holidays were provided for those of limited means who could not have afforded them.

Wireless Sets for the Blind. These most helpful amenities, of which 25 were new, are supplied free of charge by the British Wireless for the Blind Fund and no blind person in Swansea is without a set. Repairs of older sets and any necessary batteries are paid for by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind. Rediffusion was also arranged at a reduced rate for those who require it, in conjunction with the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. Wireless licences are provided by the G.P.O. free of charge for any blind person not resident in an institution.

Guide Dogs for the Blind. The only guide dog owner continues to make good use of her dog, and is able to do her shopping and so on unaccompanied.

Chiropody. This most useful service continues. A weekly session for blind people able to attend is held at Earlsmoor, with conveyance where necessary. An average of 7 people are dealt with at each session and the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind pay the 2/6d. nominal charge on behalf of each.

Grants were provided in needy cases, through application of my officers to the National Assistance Board, or to the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind, who paid 147 grants each of £5. 0. 0d., and others of varying amounts.

Apparatus for the Blind such as white sticks, watches, clocks, self-threading needles, typewriters, braille writing machines and frames were paid for by the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind where necessary, and have proved very helpful.

Examination by Ophthalmic Surgeon. The number of examinations carried out by the Ophthalmic Surgeon to ascertain if persons were eligible for registration as blind "within the meaning of the Act" was 87. In addition to ascertaining the amount of vision, an examination often means that sight can be improved or saved by treatment. In the main, cases are referred to the Department by the National Assistance Board, though some are referred by family doctors, health visitors, welfare visitors and hospital almoners.

Organisations. Reference has already been made to the help received from the Swansea and District Friends of the Blind; and other bodies with whom this Department co-operates in its welfare work for the blind and whose services are valued are the National Assistance Board, Ministry of Labour, Royal National Institute for the Blind, National Library for the Blind, and British Red Cross.



BLIND PERSONS.

Registration.

The number of persons newly registered as blind during 1964, in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948, numbered 40. 5 people left the area, 6 entered the area, 4 persons were decertified on improvement of vision and there were 50 deaths, leaving the total number on the blind register on 31st December, 1964, as 340 - 13 less than 1963.

Table I - Age periods of registered blind persons

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	TOTAL
M			1			1	3		1	9	13	15	13	19	37	16	15	5	148
F	1	1				3	1	1	1	8	15	16	17	17	55	25	20	11	192
TOTAL	1	1	1			4	4	1	2	17	28	31	30	36	92	41	35	16	340

Table II - Age at onset of blindness.

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Un-known	TOTAL
M		1				9	2	4	9	12	15	14	14	16	27	12	2			148
F	24		2	1		5	2	2	8	8	16	20	16	20	48	10	6	3	1	192
TOTAL	35	1	2	1		14	4	6	17	20	31	34	30	36	75	22	8	3	1	340

In common with the position in the British Isles as a whole, it will be seen that almost two-thirds of the blind people on the register are aged 65 and over, and that 16 of these are aged 90 or over.

Table III - Causes and Age at onset of persons registered  
as blind during 1964.

	Birth		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-64		65-69		70 and over		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Cataract													4	2	4	2	6
Cataract with other causes									1		2		1	3	3	4	7
Macula Degeneration							1				2		4	4	5	6	11
Diabetic Retinopathy			1					1		1				2	1	3	4
Iridocyclitis							1							1	1	2	3
Glaucoma													1	1	1	1	2
Hemianopia					1								1		2		2
Central Exudative Retinopathy									1							1	1
Optic Atrophy due to cerebral tumour				1												1	1
Congenital Defects:-																	
Defect of Cerebral Cortex	1															1	1
Anophthalmos	1															1	1
Congenital Nystagmus and Albinism	1															1	1
TOTAL	3		1	1	1		2	1	3		2	2	11	13	17	23	40

From the above it will be seen that cataract and oataract with other complications, account for fewer cases of blindness than last year, but that the number of persons affected with macular degeneration increased.

An analysis of the education, training and employment of the blind population is given in Tables IV and V.

Table IV.

Summary of the occupation of Blind Persons as at 31.12.64.

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>CHILDREN</u>			
aged 5 - 15 years. <u>Educable</u>			
Attending Special School for the Blind	3	1	4
Attending other schools	-	2	2
<u>Ineducable</u>			
In hospital for Mentally Subnormal	1	1	2
aged 2 - 4 years <u>Educable</u>			
At home	1	-	1
under 2 years         At home	-	1	1
Residential Home	-	1	1
TOTAL	5	6	11
<u>ADULTS AGED 16 YEARS AND UPWARDS:-</u>			
Undergoing training	1	-	1
Employed in Workshops for the Blind and Remploy	15	7	22
Home Workers Scheme for the Blind	-	1	1
Employed in open employment	11	2	13
Unemployed but capable and available for work:-			
Subject to being trained	4	1	5
Without training	-	1	1
Not available for work, aged 16 - 59	3	19	22
"         "         "         "         "         60 - 64	1	9	10
Not capable of work, aged 16 - 59	10	11	21
"         "         "         "         "         60 - 64	7	7	14
Not employed, aged 65 and over	91	128	219
TOTAL	143	186	329
GRAND TOTAL	148	192	340
Number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment Act, 1944, included in above total)	29	9	38



Table V.

Analysis of the Occupations of Employed Persons shown in  
Table IV.

		Within Workshops for the Blind, and Remploi	In approv- ed Home Workers Scheme	Others not pastime workers	TOTAL
Basket Workers	...	5			5
Mattress Makers	...	1			1
Braille Copyists	...		1		1
Brush Makers	...	4			4
Factory Operatives	...	1		3	4
Home Teachers of the Blind	...			2	2
Legal Profession	...			1	1
Machine Knitters	...	2			2
Massage and Physiotherapy	...			2	2
Mat Makers	...	3			3
Office Executives	...			1	1
Piano Tuners	...	1			1
Porters, Packers and Cleaners	...			1	1
Flower Makers	...	5			5
Working Proprietor	...			1	1
Shop Assistants	...			2	2
TOTAL	...	22	1	13	36

Registration of Partially Sighted Persons

Table 1 - Total Number on Register - Age Groups and Sex.

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 5 - 15 years	...		2	2
" 16 - 20 "	...		1	1
" 21 - 49 "	...	5	4	9
" 50 - 64 "	...	7	9	16
" 65 and over	...	13	25	38
TOTAL	...	25	41	66

Table 2 - Cases newly registered (excluding re-certifications  
and transfers from other areas. Age at date of registr-  
ation.

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 5 - 15 years	...	1	1	1
" 16 - 49 "	...	-	-	-
" 50 - 64 "	...	2	1	3
" 65 and over	...	-	3	3
TOTAL	...	2	5	7

Table 3 - Removals from Register during the year  
for reasons set out below

(a) On Admission to Blind Register

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 50 - 64 years	...	1	1	2
" 65 and over	...	2	1	3
TOTAL	...	3	2	5

(b) On Decertification due to improved  
visual acuity

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 50 - 64 years	...	-	1	1
TOTAL	...	-	1	1

Table 4 (i) - Class A - Persons near and prospectively  
blind (aged 16 and over)

		Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Employed</u>				
Aged 21 - 49 years	...	1	1	2
" 50 - 64 "	...	2	-	2
<u>Undergoing training</u>				
Aged 50 - 64 years	...	1	-	1
<u>Unemployed</u>				
Not available for or not capable of work.				
Aged 21 - 49 years	...	-	2	2
" 50 - 64 "	...	1	3	4
" 65 and over	...	7	14	21
TOTAL	...	12	20	32

Table 4 (ii) - Class B - Persons mainly industrially  
handicapped (aged 16 and over)

		Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Employed</u>				
Aged 21 - 49 years	...	3	1	4
<u>Unemployed</u>				
(i) Available for and capable of work - aged 21 - 49 years				
		1	-	1
(ii) Not available for work				
Aged 50 - 64 years	...	-	4	4
" 65 and over	...	4	4	8
TOTAL	...	8	9	17

Table 4 (iii) - Class C - Persons requiring observation  
only (aged 16 and over)

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Aged 16 - 20 years ...	-	1	1
" 21 - 49 " ...	-	-	-
" 50 - 64 " ...	3	2	5
" 65 and over ...	2	7	9
TOTAL ...	5	10	15

Table 4(iv) - Class D - Children aged 5 and under 16 years

	Males	Females	TOTAL
<u>Educable.</u>			
Attending Ordinary School ...	-	1	1
<u>Ineducable.</u>			
Attending Nursery School for Spastics	-	1	1
TOTAL ...	-	2	2

Table 5 - Persons registered as disabled under the  
Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944	7	3	10



## SECTION VIII.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Nursing Homes.

At the beginning of the year, the number of Homes registered pursuant to Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was two, but on the 29th February the Beresford Maternity Home closed. The accommodation for patients at the remaining Home is 18 single rooms and 3 double rooms.

Routine inspections are made by the Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

#### Daily Minders and Registered Nurseries.

At the end of the year four nurseries providing places for forty-one children were registered in accordance with the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948.

#### Occupational Health.

During the year, 221 persons were medically examined by our medical staff, prior to entry into the Authority's Superannuation Scheme. Four were examined by other local authorities at our request.

The results were as follows:-

	By Swansea Local Authority	Others
Category 1 - First Class Fit	108	2
2 - Fit for appointment, and no undue risk to fund	97	1
3 - Re-examination (ultimately to come into Cat. 1 or 2 or to be discharged)	10	1
4 - Unfit	6	-
TOTAL	221	4

#### Water Duty Personnel.

As an essential precaution against the employment of carriers of cases of enteric or other intestinal diseases on water supply work, all new employees such as labourers, reservoir attendants etc., are first subjected to laboratory tests of urine, faeces and blood specimens. 62 such men were tested in 1964, and all were passed as SAFE for such employment. A further 4 men already in the Department were examined (faecal specimens only) and were found fit to resume duties after illness.

SECTION IX.

H O U S I N G

INSPECTIONS

Total No. of Houses Inspected and recorded	6,084
Total No. of re-inspections of recorded houses	4,960
Premises other than houses inspected for nuisances	922
Owners or Contractors interviewed	1,165
Applications for Corporation houses	186
Houses let in Lodgings	32
Overcrowding	20
Mortgage Applications - Housing Repairs and Rents Act	187
Improvement Grants - Housing Repairs and Rents Act	243
Visits re Local Land Charges Registry	2,470
Rent Act, 1957	36
Housing Act, 1957	12
Noise Abatement Act 1960.	25
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	2,543
Animal Boarding Establishments	6

NUISANCES ABATED - HOUSES

Wall Repairs	60
Outside Plastering repaired	45
Inside Plastering repaired	92
Floors renewed or repaired	59
Floors Ventilated	2
Roofs Ventilated	4
Roofs renewed or repaired	158
Shutes, Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	161
Chimneys repaired	39
Ceilings repaired	70
Doors and frames repaired	31
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved	1
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	89
Window cords renewed	42
Staircases repaired	8
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	19
Outbuildings repaired	6
Walls or ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	7
Overcrowding abated	6
Yard Paving relaid or repaired	13
Accumulations removed	86
Ashbins provided	4
Water supply provided	3
Water taps or pipes repaired	8
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances	37

N O T I C E S

Type	Served	Complied
Informal	508	361
Statutory	118	126
Total.....	626	487

## D R A I N A G E

### INSPECTIONS

Sewers	185
Drains	626
Public Urinals	119
Cesspools	41

### NUISANCES ABATED

Drains tested - Chemicals	84
New drains constructed	146
Drains relaid	122
Drains repaired	155
Drains cleansed	187
Inspecting or intercepting chambers provided or repaired	18
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	8
Gullies fixed	82
Troughs provided	8
Bath wastes trapped or repaired	1
Lavatory basins trapped or waste pipes repaired	4

### WATER CLOSETS

Water closets reconstructed	54
Additional water closets provided	47
Lighting and ventilation improved	5
New pans and traps fixed	60
W.C.'s cleansed	39
Flushing apparatus provided	50
" " repaired	36
Miscellaneous repairs	22

### CESSPOOLS

Constructed	1
Abolished and house connected to sewer	21
Made airtight	14
Emptied	13

### EARTH OR PAIL CLOSETS

Provided	4
Abolished	23



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

INSPECTIONS

Dairies and Milkshops	111
Milk Purveyors	537
Ice-cream Premises and Barrows	436
Restaurants and food preparing places	703
Butchers	592
Wholesale meat shops and stores	242
Butchers food preparing places	356
Other registered food premises	80
Fishmongers, wholesale and retail	144
Markets	322
Food Stalls	2,985
Hospitals and institutions re food	4
Provision shops and stores	1,219
Greengrocers and fishmongers	198
Food Vehicles	97
Railway Stations re food	25
Fried fish shops	124
Slaughterhouses	680
Knackers yards	19
Offensive trades	32
Complaints re food	345
Tin Meat (Typhoid)	1,351

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

Applications refused	1
Unsuitable premises discontinued	1
Washing-up sink provided	3
Premises improved	12
Ashbins provided	18
Accumulations removed	12
Other repairs	3

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS - NUISANCES ABATED

Milk samples obtained - bacteriological	618
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FOOD VEHICLES - NUISANCES ABATED

Warnings regarding general cleanliness of vehicles, person or coverings	2
---	---

FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS, ETC. - NUISANCES ABATED

Washing-up sinks fixed	20
Accumulations removed	6
Cleanliness improved	13
Storage arrangements improved	8
Lighting or ventilation improved	3
Ashbins provided	37
Water supply provided	1
Other repairs	31
Old premises demolished or converted	9
New premises constructed	12
Impervious floors and yards laid	11
Floors and yards repaired	26
Walls repaired	18
Boilers and chimney stacks repaired and improved	4
Roofs, Shutes and downpipes repaired	11

FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS, ETC. - NUISANCES ABATED.

Drains cleansed	12
Drains relaid or repaired	17
New drains laid	21
New gully traps fixed	14
W.C. accommodation provided or improved	10
Washing facilities provided and improved	12
Other sources of contamination removed	2

FRIED FISH SHOPS - NUISANCES ABATED

Unsuitable premises discontinued	3
New ranges fitted	7
Washing-up sink provided	9
Lighting and ventilation improved	5
Storage accommodation provided or improved	4
Drainage improved	4
Ashbins provided	12
Accumulations removed	1
Other repairs	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - RESULTS

Samples taken - Milks	291
- Solids	257

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES TAKEN

Satisfactory	
Unsatisfactory	

FOOD AND DRUGS RESULTS

Satisfactory	530
Unsatisfactory	62

PHOSPHATASE TEST (MILK)

Satisfactory	221
Unsatisfactory	2

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

Satisfactory	816
Unsatisfactory	27

T.B. SAMPLES

Positive	1
Negative	8

TURBIDITY TEST

Satisfactory	80
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### ANTIBIOTICS IN MILK

Brucella Ring Test - Taken	575
- Positive	52
- Doubtful	21
- Negative	402

### PENICILLIN SURVEY

Tri-Phenyl Petrazolium Chloride - Taken	546
- Satisfactory	533
- Unsatisfactory	13

### WATER RESULTS

Water supplies inspected	258
Water courses inspected	79

### WATER SAMPLES

Bacteriological water samples - taken	194
- satisfactory	171
- unsatisfactory	21
Chemical water samples - taken	32
- satisfactory	47
- unsatisfactory	19

### FACTORIES

#### INSPECTIONS

Non-mechanical factories - Bakehouses	42
- Bootmakers	13
- Dressmakers & Milliners	3
- Tailors	1
- Miscellaneous	21
Mechanical factories - Bakehouses	33
- Bootmakers	3
- Dressmakers & Milliners	2
- Laundries	3
- Miscellaneous	90
Workplaces other than offices	13

#### NUISANCES ABATED

Want of cleanliness	3
Sanitary conveniences - insufficient	11
- unsuitable or defective	9
Other offences	16



## MISCELLANEOUS

### INSPECTIONS

Gypsies	77
Schools	8
Swimming Baths	33
Tips	73
Accumulations	191
Back lanes	94
Rat infestation	290
Swine and other animals	27
Marine stores	93
Smoke or Grit observations	1,102
Offices	2
Visits not classified	155

### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Visits	11
Warning regarding labelling	6

### PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

Visits	21
--------	----

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Visits	20
--------	----

### PLANS EXAMINED

Satisfactory	622
Unsatisfactory	86

### COMPLAINTS TO:-

Water Engineer	78
Borough Engineer	77

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and revisits	1,082
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### GASSINGS, SPRAYINGS, ETC.

Rooms Disinfected	198
Rooms Sprayed	453

### RODENT CONTROL

No. of Visits	3,967
Baits laid	26,048

### TENTS, VANS, SHEDS

#### INSPECTIONS

Tents, vans, sheds or similar structures	101
--	-----

#### NUISANCES ABATED

Removed	50
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### AMUSEMENT HOUSES

#### INSPECTIONS

Amusement places inspected	19
----------------------------	----

Clubs

334

NUISANCES ABATED

W.C.'s repaired	15
Ventilation improved	1
Cleanliness improved	6
Other repairs	13

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

No. of Containers	Commodity	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs
3,294	Meat	4	12	2	5
3,524	Fruit	3	3	1	26
2,312	Vegetables	1	14	1	26
173	Milk	-	1	2	5
	Bacon	-	7	-	14
	Ham	-	18	3	14
	Poultry	-	2	7	-
	Fresh Meat	2	15	1	7
	Fresh Vegetables	1	19	2	14
	Fresh Fish	1	-	1	17
	Fresh Fruit	2	10	-	13
	Miscellaneous	-	11	2	10

SWANSEA ABATTOIR

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Description	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs
All Diseases except F.B. & Cysticercosis.	No. Killed	1,565	922	1,099	16,318	6,395				
	Whole Carcasses con- demned	-	2	10	40	14	1	11	1	6
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	74	-	51	146	-	15	-	8
F.B. only.	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	31	-	2	3	4
Offal	Livers and Part Livers	-	1,178	4	2,267	1,221				
	Heads	-	15	-	-	4				
	Lungs	-	226	3	1,737	490	12	7	3	22
	Tripes	-	22	3	10	40				
	Intestines	-	25	5	-	40				
TOTAL ...										



Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in Whole or in Part.

	Description	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs
T.B. only.	No. Killed	1,194	287	128	12,207	4,374				
	Whole Carcases con- demned	1	3	16	94	7	1	18	2	6
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	23	29	-	47	28	-	14	-	12
	Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	2	30	-	2	3	4
	Livers and Part Livers	-	347	29	1,165	649				
O.T.B. 1	Heads	-	21	10	-	23				
	Lungs	-	144	13	735	239	7	9	1	8
	Tripes	-	22	15	70	24				
	Intestines	-	21	15	70	24				
	TOTAL						...			

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.  
the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

The following table show a comparison in relation to Registered Distributors and Dairies and Licenced Dealers under the above Regulations for the years 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1. No. of Dairymen.	54	53	57	54	51
2. No. of Farmers.	16	16	16	14	12
3. No. of Shopkeepers.	192	173	162	164	151
	262	242	235	232	214

As the Borough is part of a "Specified Area" under the Act, only designated Milk is being retailed, but special dispensation was granted by the Minister, as per Section 39 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, to allow one farmer to supply milk in his own area.

Registered Dairies.

There are 51 registered Dairies in the Borough with 151 Milk Shops. Regular inspections are made of these premises to maintain a high standard.

Farm producers are still controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Visits.

	1961	1962	1963	1964
1. No. of Visits made to dairies and milk-shops and interviews with purveyors.	515	472	452	371
2. No. of informal notices and verbal intimation given.	10	12	10	8
3. No. complied with.	10	12	10	8
4. No. in course of complying	-	-	-	-

Processing Establishments.

	1961	1962	1963	1964
1. No. of Licenced Pasteurising Establishments.	5	5	4	4
2. No. of Licenced Sterilising Establishments.	1	1	1	1

Comparison of Milk Samples for the Years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

	1961	1962	1963
No. of Pasteurised Milk Samples.	202	194	184
No. of T.T. (Past) Milk Samples.	125	117	118
No. of Tub. Tested " "	10	-	-
No. of T.T. (farm Bottled) "	8	10	4
No. of Sterilised Milk Samples.	80	85	70
	425	406	386

Table of Milk Samples taken 1964.

	Satisfactory				Unsatisfactory			
	1964	M.B.	PHOSPH.	TURB.	M.B.	PHOSPH.	M.B.	PHOSPH.
Pasteurised.	166	166	166	-	158	164	8	2
Untreated.	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sterilised.	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL.....</u>		168	166	60	160	164	8	2

The Regulations provide for the following tests to be carried out on designated Milks.

Pasteurised - Phosphatase & Methylene Blue Tests.  
 Untreated - Methylene Blue Test.  
 Sterilised - Turbidity Test.

Observations.

It will be noted that the standard of Milk which is being retailed in the Borough continues to be very high and reflects great credit upon those engaged in the industry. Samples from supplies of School Milk were 9 and all proved satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

These Regulations were made on the 10th September, 1963, and came into operation for specific sections on the 29th September, 1963, in that:-

From 1st October, 1964, "Untreated" will replace "Tuberculin Tested" as the special designation for raw milk. The provisions of the Regulations enabling producers' and dealers' licences to use the special designation "Untreated" to be applied for and issued will come into operation on 1st June, 1964, but the licences will not become valid before 1st October, 1964. A dealers' licence granted on or before 31st December, 1965 will remain in force (unless suspended or revoked) until that date; thereafter licences will be renewable for the same five-year periods as other dealers' licences. The half-hour Methylene Blue Test is prescribed for "Untreated" Milk whether it is sold under a dealer's or a producer's Licence.

cont'd.....



cont'd.....

Until 31st December, 1964 the provisions of the Regulations about the labelling of "Untreated" Milk will be deemed to be satisfied if the milk is labelled "Tuberculin Tested" Milk; any milk so labelled will be required to comply with the conditions applicable to the sale of milk under the special designation "Untreated". This provision is designed to enable stocks of containers bearing the words "Tuberculin Tested" Milk to be used up.

No changes are made in the conditions applicable to licenses to use the special designations "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". But the regulations provide that from 29th September, 1963 until 31st. December, 1964, milk which has been pasteurised under licence in accordance with the Regulations may be sold as either "Pasteurised Milk" or "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)". Licences to use the special designations "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, and in force immediately before 1st October, 1964, are continued in force as though they were granted under the new Regulations.

#### Antibiotics in Milk in Great Britain.

Report of the Milk Hygiene Sub-Committee of the Milk and Milk Products Technical Advisory Committee stated that in January, 1960, a survey was undertaken to determine the incidence of penicillin and other Antibiotics in milk, and as a result of this survey it was recommended that Food and Drugs Authorities should be encouraged to sample and test ex-Farm Milk for the presence of Antibiotics and to take appropriate action.

The situation of offences under the above report, regarding the presence of Penicillin in Milk as an adulteration, is not clear with the possibility of action being taken under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Further direction was contained in Circular FSH 15/64 where the Milk Marketing Board is considering what price or other penalties it will impose when a consignment of milk fails the recognised test.

Circular FSH 15/64 (Antibiotics in Milk) issued on the 19th August, 1964, recommends that in areas where dairies are testing ex-Farm Milk under the Industry Scheme the attention of Authorities would most usefully be concentrated on producers' retail sales. The Department continued to sample for Antibiotics in Milk until the introduction of this circular other than dairies which have not got the necessary laboratory facilities.

The test is known as the T.T.C. Test (TRIPHENYL-TETRAZOLIUM CHLORIDE).

T.T.C. TEST.	METH. BLUE TEST.	BRUCELLA RING TEST.
Samples taken... 502	Taken... 527	Taken... 527
" Satisfactory ... 495	Satis... 503	Negative. 458
" Unsatis ... 7	Unsatis. 24	Positive. 49
		Doubtful. 20

The 49 Positive and 20 doubtful Brucella Ring Tests were inoculated into guinea pigs and at the end of 6-8 weeks, the guinea pigs were killed, and in the event of a positive result the department notified the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture at Bridgend, and also the Medical Officer of Health of the appropriate district of the farm under investigation for any action they may deem necessary.

#### Guinea Pig Inoculations.

67 Guinea Pig Inoculations were made during the year and at post mortem there was no evidence of tuberculosis.

WATERBacteriological Samples of Water.

During the year, 141 samples of water were taken and the following table indicated that 126 samples were very satisfactory and that 15 samples were unsatisfactory or below standard.

- A. Public Supplies  
B. Springs or Wells

No. Taken	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory.
134	125	9
7	1	6
141	126	15

The 3 unsatisfactory samples from the Public Supplies were taken at points where the water was treated by the Water Department. Corresponding samples were taken after treatment by the Water Department, and the resultant tests proved to be satisfactory.

The 6 unsatisfactory samples taken from springs were dealt with by the Department in advising users of the necessary precautions.

Of the 134 samples taken from Public Suppliers, the following is a list of the individual sources of supply.

	<u>Samples Taken.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
Cray Reservoir	10	
Morrleston	18	1
Clase	16	
Penlan	18	1
Cockett	17	
Newton	4	
Clyne	5	
Cwmdonkin	13	1
Townhill	10	
Tir John	3	
Grenfell Park	6	
Dan-Yr-Ogof	2	2 untreated
Nantyrllwydd Basin	2	
Nantyrllwydd Tunnel	2	2 untreated
Cray Reservoir	1	1 untreated
Usk Reservoir	2	1 untreated
Bryngwyn Filter Plant	4	
Lliew Reservoir	1	untreated

Regular samples were taken at the various schools within the Borough and in every case were found to be satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis of Water.

24 Samples were taken for Chemical analysis at the under-mentioned Places :-

Nant-y-Wydd Tunnel	..	..	2
Nant-y-Wydd Basin	..	..	2
Lliew Reservoir	..	..	1
Bryngwyn Filter Plant (untreated)	..	..	2
Bryngwyn Filter Plant	..	..	2
Usk Reservoir	..	..	2
Newton Supply	..	..	1
Cockett Supply	..	..	1
Cwmdonkin	..	..	1
Tir John	..	..	1
Grenfell Park	..	..	1
Morrleston Mixed	..	..	1
Dan-yr-Ogof Caves (untreated)	..	..	2
Cray Reservoir	..	..	1
Clase Reservoir	..	..	1
Cray Direct	..	..	1
Swansea Swimming Baths	..	..	2

### Residual Chloride Tests.

These tests were regularly carried out in conjunction with Bacteriological samples and in all cases were highly satisfactory.

Regular tests have been carried out at the Municipal Baths regarding the amount of residual Chloride in the water. It is gratifying to note that the break-point chlorination is still operating very satisfactory at these Baths.

### Plumbo - solvent Action.

It is gratifying to report that no plumbo-solvency occurred within the Borough.

### Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming baths for the use of the general public, also two for the use of schools, Bishop Gore Grammar School, and Mynydd Bach School, also one situated at Swansea University.

The Water for all the above baths is derived from the mains supply.

Each bath is fully equipped for the filtration and chlorination as a continuous flow process, which, therefore, obviate the necessity of frequent changing of the water. Periodic checks have been observed for the break-point chlorination and pH readings in order to maintain a satisfactory sterilization, alkalinity and acidity standard within the region of 7.5 to 8.

At the Municipal Swimming Baths break-point chlorination was resorted to in order to maintain the free available chlorine between 1.5 and 1.8. The Department has kept close observations on these readings and the method was found to be very satisfactory.

### Bacteriological Examination.

24 Waters of the above baths were sampled and reports indicated that the sterilization carried out was satisfactory.

### Chemical Examination.

24 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and were found to be satisfactory but the Public Analyst is of the opinion that the biological character of the Cray supply would be much improved by filtration,



# Annual Report of the Public Analyst

for the year

1964

The work carried out for the County Borough of Swansea during the year 1964 is summarised in the following table, which shows the total number of samples examined and reported upon, and the headings under which they were classified:-

Under the Food & Drugs Act	532
For the Port Health Authority	1
For the Public Health Department	
Atmospheric Pollution:-	
Deposit Gauge Analyses	70
Lead Peroxide Candles	35
Waters	24
Other Articles	2
For the Weights & Measures Department	
Under the Fertilizers & Feeding Stuffs Act	22
For the Waterworks Department	93
From other sources	2
	<hr/>
Total	781

## FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

During the year a total of 532 samples were received for analysis under the above Act from the County Borough of Swansea. The samples comprised milks 406, foods 121 and drugs 5, and of the total, 59 ( or 11.9% ) were reported upon as adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory, compared with 49 ( or 8.6% ) in 1963. The unsatisfactory samples included milks 36, foods 22 and drugs 1.

The table at the end of this section summarises the total number of samples examined during 1964 and lists those reported as unsatisfactory.

### MILK

Of the 406 samples of milk submitted for analysis, 396 were of ordinary milk, 6 were "Appeal to Cow" samples and 4 were Channel Islands Milks. They were taken by the Sampling Officers of the Department of the Chief Public Health Inspector at points of retail sale, in course of delivery before bottling and at farms.

#### Samples containing added water.

Nine samples of ordinary milk contained added water as follows:-

Informal	H12	:	3.5 per cent	
"	H28	:	19 per cent	
"	H29	:	4 per cent	
Formal	H37	:	7 per cent	- Follow up of H28
Informal	H105	:	2 per cent	
"	H106	:	1 per cent	
Formal	H291	:	3 per cent	
Formal	H292	:	3 per cent	
Informal	H294	:	26 per cent	
Informal	H295	:	40 per cent	
Formal	H308	:	40 per cent	- Follow up of H295
Formal	H309	:	28 per cent	- Follow up of H294

Where the amounts of added water were small, and may have arisen through carelessness, warnings were issued by the Chief Public Health Inspector and further samples taken to ensure that matters had been rectified.

In one case, however, two informal samples (H294 & H295) from one farmer were found by analysis to contain very large amounts of added water. On the following day formal samples were obtained from the same source and these were also heavily adulterated. The farmer was convicted of the offence and fined £10 with £10-4s.-6d. costs. Such serious adulteration of milk, although very frequent some years ago is now the exception rather than the rule.

Undoubtedly the vigilance of the Sampling Officers coupled with heavy penal which can be imposed under the Food & Drugs Act 1955, ( up to £100 fine or months imprisonment or both ) make the watering of milk a hazardous occupation.

Of the 396 samples of ordinary milks, but excluding the Appeal to Cow samples, 108 contained less than the presumptive minimum of 8.5 per cent of non-fatty solids. These samples, however, had satisfactory freezing points and therefore contained no added water. The freezing point is the most constant property of milk. It is related to the osmotic pressure, which is reasonably constant for biological fluids, and is the most reliable scientific test for distinguishing between milk of naturally poor quality and milk which has been watered. The 108 samples referred to above were therefore of somewhat poor quality as produced by the cow. They represented 27.3 per cent of all ordinary milk samples examined (other than appeal samples) which is the same percentage as was found in 1963.

#### Samples deficient in fat.

Twenty five samples had fat contents below the presumptive minimum of 3.0 per cent with deficiencies ranging from 2 to 26 per cent. The fat deficient samples represented 6.3 per cent of ordinary milks examined but this apparently high adulteration figure does not represent the true state of affairs. In most cases they were morning milks which are often low in fat because of uneven intervals between milking and formed parts of larger consignments which included the richer evening milk. The average fat content of the bulked milk was generally found to be over 3.0 per cent.

In one instance, however, two formal samples H33 and H34 were deficient in fat to the extent of 10% and 26% respectively. "Appeal to Cow" samples were therefore taken and these were found to be low in fat to a similar extent indicating that no offence had been committed, the milk being naturally of very inferior quality. In this case the Milk Marketing Board was notified and a full investigation made.

#### Channel Islands Milk.

The four samples of Channel Islands Milks received for analysis were of satisfactory composition and contained more than the minimum of 4.0 per cent of fat required for milks sold under this description. The average composition of these 4 samples was 5.12% milk fat, 8.92% non fatty solids which can be seen to be considerably higher than that of ordinary milk given in the following table

Average Percentage Composition of Ordinary Milk 1964

Period	No. of Samples	Milk Fat	Non Fatty solids	Total Milk Solids
1st Quarter	85	3.71	8.50	12.21
2nd Quarter	148*	3.50	8.55	12.05
3rd Quarter	68	3.83	8.51	12.34
4th Quarter	99+	3.86	8.72	12.58
Whole Year	400	3.74	8.58	12.26

\* including six "Appeal to Cow" samples.

+ 105 samples received during the quarter but six containing large amounts of added water were not included in the calculation.

The variation in average percentage composition of ordinary milk over the last 15 years is shown below.



Average Composition of Milk Samples (excluding Channel Islands  
Milk)

1948 - 1964.

Year	No. of Samples	Fat per cent	Non-fatty Solids per cent	Total Solids per cent
1948	307	3.59	8.79	12.38
1949	255	3.53	8.76	12.29
1950	285	3.57	8.70	12.27
1951	299	3.47	8.64	12.11
1952	350	3.56	8.66	12.22
1953	403	3.61	8.67	12.28
1954	339	3.59	8.64	12.23
1955	372	3.58	8.67	12.25
1956	392	3.58	8.62	12.20
1957	367	3.65	8.63	12.28
1958	319	3.65	8.65	12.30
1959	267	3.55	8.57	12.12
1960	314	3.56	8.57	12.13
1961	322	3.64	8.52	12.16
1962	389	3.55	8.55	12.10
1963	352	3.74	8.59	12.33
1964	400+	3.74	8.58	12.26

+ 406 samples received during the year but ~~six~~ samples containing large amounts of added water were not included in the calculation.

ARTICLES OTHER THAN MILK

During the year 126 articles other than milk were examined under the Food & Drugs Act for the County Borough of Swansea. Of these, 23 were reported upon as being unsatisfactory or showed some irregularity. They comprised samples showing labelling faults, compositional irregularities, evidence of deterioration and metallic contamination. Some details are given below.

Labelling faults.

- 1). Champagne Perry & Gin was a prepacked article but was not labelled with a declaration of alcoholic content as required by the Labelling of Food Order.
- 2). Beef Sausages (5 samples) contained sulphur dioxide preservative but its presence had not been declared at the time of sale, contrary to the Preservative in Food Regulations, 1962. Provided it is declared sausages may contain up to 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Four of the samples contained amounts below this limit (viz. 300 p.p.m., 180 p.p.m., 320 p.p.m., and 290 p.p.m.) but one contained 600 p.p.m. i.e. 150 p.p.m. above the maximum permitted.
- 3). Halibut Liver Oil Capsules contained a satisfactory amount of Vitamin A but the date of manufacture stamped on the base of the container was not legible.

Compositional irregularities.

- 1). Canned Irish Stew contained 33.8 per cent of meat, whereas the Food Standards Committee Report on Canned Meat recommended a minimum of 35 per cent.
- 2). Canned Minced Loaf This sample was submitted because of a complaint of greenish discolouration. No such discolouration was found in the sample examined but analysis showed it to contain only 60 per cent of meat instead of at least 65 per cent.



- 3). Canned Pork Luncheon Meat contained only 64 per cent of meat instead of at least 80 per cent. Also the name and address of the packer had been omitted from the label.
- 4). Meat Pies. 4 samples, contained only 15.3 per cent, 8.5 per cent, 12.6 per cent and 10 per cent of meat. Their meat contents were therefore below a minimum of 20 per cent and very much below the minimum of 25 per cent recommended by the Food Standards Committee Report on Meat Pies.
- 5). Ground Cinnamon was found to be lacking in flavour due to the content of volatile oil being more than 50 per cent below the usual level.
- 6). Lemonade, the subject of a complaint of having a peculiar taste was found to consist only of carbonated water, the syrup flavouring having been accidentally omitted during manufacture.

#### Deteriorated Articles.

- 1). Canned Chopped Ham had an unpleasant odour and chemical tests showed evidence of decomposition.
- 2). Canned Spam had a sour odour with signs of liquefaction in the centre. The spoilage was probably due to underprocessing.
- 3). Milk Chocolate Roll showed evidence of mould growth and had an unpleasant odour due to the development of ketonic rancidity in the fat.
- 4). Sausages contained black spots due to the growth of the mould *Cladosporium herbarium*.
- 5). Smoked Saithe in Oil was of unpleasant appearance due to the presence of white spots. The product was unsuitable for human consumption.

#### Articles showing metallic contamination.

- 1). Canned Ox Tongue. was in very poor condition, due to severe local attack on the tin plate giving rise to detached particles of tin which adhered to the food.
- 2). Canned Figs in Syrup contained 430 parts per million of tin and the container was severely etched. The sample contained tin in excess of the recommended maximum of 250 parts p r million.

These unsatisfactory samples were dealt with by the Chief Public Health Inspector by the issue of warnings and the withdrawal of stocks from sale as appropriate.

A summary of all samples analysed including those reported as satisfactory is given below.

#### Samples submitted under the Food & Drugs Act during 1964.

Nature of Sample	No. examined	No. unsatisfactory
Milk	396	36
Milk, Appeal to Cow	6	-
Milk, Channel Islands	4	-
Food other than milk:-		
Butter	9	-
Margarine	2	-
Buttered Macaroons	1	-
Bread	1	-
Breakfast Cereal	10	-
Canned Products:-		
Cream	1	-
Evaporated Milk	1	-
Figs in Syrup	2	1
Mushrooms	1	-
Mushrooms, creamed	1	-
Smoked Saithe in Oil	1	1

cont'd.....

Samples examined under the Food and Drugs Act during 1964 (continued)

Nature of Sample	No. examined	No. unsatisfactory
Canned Meat Products:-		
Beef Loaf, Minced	1	1
Beef Hungaria	1	-
Beef, Minced (with onions & gravy)	1	-
Corned Beef	1	-
Chopped Ham	1	1
Ham Pate	1	-
Irish Stew	1	1
Lamb Chops (with vegetables)	1	-
Ox Tongue	2	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	2	1
Pork Sausages	1	-
Spam	3	1
Stewed Steak (in gravy)	1	-
Stewed Steak	2	-
Steak & Kidney Pudding	2	-
Other Meat Products:-		
Chicken, Minced (in jelly)	1	-
Chicken & Ham Pate	1	-
Meat Pies	5	4
Sausages, Beef	14	5
Sausages, Pork	2	-
Sausages (Complaint)	1	1
Meat Pasty	1	-
Cheese & Butter Spread	1	-
Champagne Perry & Gin	1	1
Cinnamon	1	1
Curry Powder	1	-
Cake	1	-
Dates	1	-
Figs	1	-
Ground Nutmeg	1	-
Ground White Pepper	1	-
Honey	1	-
Ice Cream	9	-
Instant Welsh Rarebit	1	-
Lemonade (Complaint)	1	1
Lemonade Shandy	1	-
Lemon Cheese	1	-
Mincement	2	-
Marmalade	1	-
Milk Chocolate Roll.	1	1
Non-brewed Condiment	1	-
Pickled Onions	1	-
Puff Pastry	1	-
Prawn Curry with Rice	1	-
Soft Drinks	3	-
Slimming Biscuits	2	-
Sweetening Tablets	2	-
Sucron Sweetener	1	-
Sugar Confectionery	1	-
Tea	4	-
Drugs:-		
Cream of Tartar	1	-
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	5	1
TOTALS	532	59



## PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The only sample of food submitted for examination by the Chief Port Health Inspector was one of dates suspected of containing mould. Microscopical examination showed no evidence of mould filaments or any signs of insect infestation.

### FOOD AND DRUGS LEGISLATION.

An account of the analytical work carried out under the Food & Drugs Act at this laboratory for the County Borough of Swansea would not be complete without any changes to the existing legislation governing composition and purity of foods etc., which have occurred during the year being mentioned.

Generally the changes which occur increase the amount of work which the Public Analyst must carry out during his examination of the articles concerned but at the same time result in increased protection to the consuming public.

During 1964 the following regulations were made:-

The Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964 prohibit the addition of ascorbic acid and nicotinic acid to raw and unprocessed meat intended for sale for human consumption.

These substances have the effect of improving the colour retention of raw meat but owing to their use in excessive amounts there have been a number of instances of unpleasant reactions occurring in persons consuming the treated meat. In particular nicotinic acid, (a vitamin of the B group) although an essential nutrient, when taken in excess produces marked vaso dilatory effects.

The Dried Milk Regulations 1964 re-enact with amendments the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations 1923-48. The principal changes are that minimum and maximum percentages are prescribed for the milk fat content of various types of dried milk. The upper limit for the milk fat content of dried skimmed milk has been reduced from 8 percent to 1.5 percent. A maximum moisture content of 5 percent is prescribed for all descriptions of dried milk and also detailed labelling requirement for containers of dried milk is laid down.

The Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food Regulations 1964 prohibit, with certain exceptions, the use of any mineral hydrocarbon in the composition or preparation of food. The exceptions relate to dried and citrus fruit, sugar confectionery, lubricants, cheese, eggs and chewing compounds.

The regulations lay down specifications for mineral hydrocarbons which may be used and include a detailed chromatographic test for limits of content of certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

The Soft Drinks Regulations 1964 in addition to prescribing standards of composition for normal soft drinks have also included semi-sweet and low calorie soft drinks together with labelling provisions for these. Cyclamic acid and cyclamates are permitted as artificial sweeteners in soft drinks, in addition to saccharin. The presence of artificial sweetener must, however, be declared on the label. The descriptions of soft drinks sold from vending machines, and where appropriate a declaration of the artificial sweetener content, must appear on such machines.

The main requirements of these regulations do not come into operation until June, 1965.

During the year Proposals for Regulations which represent the final step before the recommendations of previous reports are given legal status, appeared in respect of the following:

Canned Meat Products: Apart from detailed labelling requirements, four categories of Canned Meat will have a prescribed standard and any others will be required to state the actual content on the label but will in all cases have to contain at least 25 per cent of meat.



Meat Pies: The previously recommended standards of 25 per cent for meat pies and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for meat and vegetable pies and pasties remains unchanged.

Cheese: Detailed standards for hard cheese, soft cheese, cream cheese and cheese spread are given with prescribed fat and moisture contents and a list of substances which may be lawfully added to cheese.

Antibiotics in Milk: Circular FSH 15/64 from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food makes recommendations regarding the problem of antibiotics in milk. The testing of ex-farm milk which has already been undertaken by local authorities is welcomed. No decision has yet been made as to whether it should be made a specific offence for milk to contain antibiotic but the report points out that where formal sampling is undertaken with a view to possible court proceedings it is necessary for samples to be analysed by the Public Analyst.

Food Standards Committee Report on Colouring Matters 1964 This report is the first review of the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1957. After considering all the known facts it recommends that six synthetic colours on the existing list of thirty permitted coal tar colours should be withdrawn. These are Ponceau 3R, Ponceau SX, Naphthol Yellow S, Blue VRS, Yellow RFS and Yellow RY. It also recommends that the colouring of citrus fruits should be prohibited and that specifications of purity of the permitted colours should be prescribed in accordance with the data published by the World Health Organisation.

The report also states that any revised regulations made as a result of this report should be reviewed again in five years.

Food Standards Committee Report on Food Labelling 1964. This report, occupying 76 pages is a very comprehensive review of the existing Labelling of Food Order, 1953. It makes 72 specific recommendations and will, if acted upon, bring the labelling of food in Britain up to date and eliminate many of the unnecessary exemptions which are contained in the existing Order.

The general provision as to the declaration of ingredients at present allows exemption in the case of a food for which a legal standard of composition exists. This will be altered so that many such foods will have to state the ingredients e.g. baking powder, jams, meat paste, salad cream, soft drinks etc.

With particular reference to chemical additives it is recommended that substances used as processing or manufacturing aids should be declared in the list of ingredients and that the addition of preservatives, antioxidants, colours, artificial sweeteners, bleachers and improvers or flavourings should be specially declared. The only exemptions would be raw fruit and vegetables bread, flour confectionery, sugar confectionery and chocolate confectionery. The addition of proteolytic enzymes (tenderisers) to both pre-packed and non pre-packed meat would also be subject to declaration.

Objection is taken to the use of the word "instant" as an adjective in the designation of foods (except for instant coffee because of the common usage of this description for many years).

Meat and fish pastes come under scrutiny. It is recommended that the meat content of the former be increased from the present minimum of 55% to 70%; a clear method of description is given for both meat and fish pastes containing mixed meats and a minimum content of butter proposed where a claim is made as to its presence.

It is impossible in this short space to summarise adequately this important document but undoubtedly it represents the most informed opinion on labelling reform and when implemented will be a great advance on existing law.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurements of atmospheric pollution have been made in Swansea since January, 1954. They are made at sites and with apparatus approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to which organisation the

results are sent every month for collation and publication. Besides being of local interest, therefore, they are a valuable contribution to a nation-wide survey. Since the Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation, these measurements have assumed even greater importance for they provide the only means of assessing quantitatively any improvement in pollution of the air resulting from the implementation of this Act.

A standard deposit gauge and a lead peroxide apparatus for the measurement of the activity of the sulphur gases in the air have been maintained since 1954 by the public health inspectorate under the general supervision of Mr. D. F. Jones, the Chief Public Health Inspector, at each of three sites, viz. the Scala Cinema in Pentre Guinea Road, St. Thomas, at Church Road, Llansamlet, and at the Guildhall. The monthly analyses (deposit gauges and lead candles) are carried out by your Public Analyst's laboratory as this is work which requires full laboratory facilities. In June, 1959, apparatus for the daily measurement of the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and the concentration of acid sulphur gases was installed and put into operation at Morriston, and in December 1959, similar provision was made at Norton Villa Clinic, Mumbles. Two further sites were put into operation during 1962. One at Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd., Landore, during October and the other at Llansamlet Clinic in November. The site at Richard Thomas & Baldwins, Landore was financed by the Swansea University as part of the Lower Swansea Valley Project. It was discontinued in 1964 and transferred to the Llansamlet Police Station site.

The daily measurements at these sites are made by Public Health Inspectors, chiefly Mr. O. G. Davies, with guidance, whenever required, from your Public Analyst's Laboratory.

The deposit gauge, consisting essentially of a standard glass bowl and large bottle, is used to collect the rainfall and its associated atmospheric pollutants both soluble and insoluble. Every month the contents are analysed for volume of rain, PH and total dissolved matter, including calcium, chloride and sulphate. The undissolved matter is also weighed and analysed for ash, tar and other combustible matter. The results are expressed in tons per square mile per month.

Sulphur gases, chiefly sulphur dioxide, are produced when fuels such as coal, coke, fuel oil and unpurified gases are burnt, and are so discharged into the atmosphere. Their deleterious corrosive effects are proportional to their concentration and the mean daily concentration of sulphur dioxide is measured by the standard volumetric method. Comparative data can also be provided by the simpler lead peroxide method in which a cylinder coated with lead peroxide is exposed to the atmosphere for a month and is then analysed for the sulphates formed by interaction of the sulphur dioxide with the coating. The results are expressed in empirical units only but nevertheless give useful data on the relative extent of sulphur pollution at different sites over long periods.

The volumetric estimation of sulphur dioxide is combined with the daily measurements of smoke. A metered volume of air is drawn through white filter paper, which traps the smoke particles, and then through hydrogen peroxide solution which oxidises sulphur dioxide to sulphuric acid. This is titrated daily with standard alkali thus enabling the sulphur dioxide concentration in the air to be calculated. The suspended particles in the air trapped by the filter paper are mostly less than 20 microns (i.e. less than one thousandth of an inch) in size and are much smaller than those collected as deposited matter in the deposit gauge. They appear on the paper as a uniform grey stain, the intensity of which is measured with a standardised reflectometer. The concentration of smoke is calculated from the reading and the results are expressed as micrograms per cubic metre of air.

Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Data 1964 - The monthly results obtained by analysis of the contents of the deposit gauges and of the lead peroxide candles at the St. Thomas, Llansamlet and Guildhall Stations are given in Tables A, B and C.

Although there is a considerable variation in the amounts deposited from month to month, at a given site, when the results are averaged over a long period definite trends in pollution can be seen, as the effects of the meteorological variables tend to cancel out.



It is the practice of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to make comparisons based on five-yearly averages at the same site and then assess the significance of the trends statistically.

A comparison of the total amounts of pollutants deposited at the three stations during the year is given in Table F. The variation from year to year are clearly seen in Table G which gives the data for each station from 1958 - 1964.

The figures show a steady fall in the amount of total deposited matter over the period concerned. Although the Guildhall site is in a much cleaner area than the other two there has been a distinct improvement since 1958. Part of this improvement has been due to the closing down of the railway in the proximity of this site. A small rise in the insoluble deposit was noted in the Llansamlet site in 1964.

The figures given in the tables are in tons per square mile per year. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research however, now prefer to publish their results in milligrams per square metre per day since they consider this more realistic than the units of tons per square mile per year. The conversion of the latter figures to the metric units, however, can be simply made by multiplying by 1.075. Numerically, therefore, the change is not great.

The average figures for insoluble deposit for St. Thomas, Llansamlet, and the Guildhall, when converted to these units, are 98, 100 and 53 mgs/m<sup>2</sup>/day respectively for the year 1964. These results can be compared with the yearly average for the whole of the country of 113 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day. The majority of deposit gauges in urban areas give results varying between 50 and 150 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day for insoluble matter.

#### Sulphur Pollution during 1964.

The results of the monthly measurements of the sulphur gases in the atmosphere by the lead peroxide method have been given in Tables A, B, and C. This method of estimating sulphur gives a measure of the activity of attack of the sulphurous gases upon the buildings, building materials, paints and metals. A clean rural atmosphere will give an active sulphur pollution figure of approximately 0.25 milligrams of SO<sub>3</sub> per 100 square centimetres of lead peroxide per day, while heavily polluted industrial areas give a figure of 5 or more. The seasonal and yearly average results obtained at the three stations for 1964 are shown in Table H, together with the average results for the years 1955 to 1964.

#### Smoke & Sulphur dioxide Concentrations by the Volumetric Method.

The results obtained are summarised in Tables D, and E. As previously stated this work is carried out by your own Public Health Inspectors but I have been asked to include the data in my annual report for the sake of completeness.

The sites during 1964 were as shown, namely Morryston Clinic, Norton Villa Clinic, Llansamlet Clinic and Llansamlet Police Station. The improved levels of smoke and sulphur Dioxide pollution recorded for the previous years (Table 1) have in general been maintained with the exception of Morryston.

The improvements over the years are undoubtedly related to the continual efforts of the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff in their pollution control work. In this connection, it must be stated that the industries involved have co-operated fully and have undertaken clean air improvements by the installation of filters and other equipment often at considerable cost to themselves.

Figures for 1959 - 60 available for the extent of pollution over the whole country show that the average values for sulphur dioxide and smoke concentration for the region Wales and the South of England are 97 and 118 micrograms per cubic metre compared with the Inner London Area of 274 and 219 micrograms per cubic metre respectively. The national average for all urban areas collating the results of some 500 instruments is 191 - 220 micrograms per cubic metre of sulphur dioxide.



Table I shows that the pollution at the four sampling points is generally below the average for the region and considerably lower than the national average for all urban area.

It is of interest to note that the greater part of the coal burnt both domestically and industrially in Swansea is of the "smokeless type" (volatiles less than 19%). Only about 5% of all coals used in the area are imported from the English Coalfields and are not of the "smokeless type" classification. The fact that pollution in Swansea is well below the average for urban areas is partly related to this fact.

TABLE A

Deposited Matter in tons/sq. mile

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July,	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER</u>												
Tarry matter	9.20	7.42	8.00	8.29	8.64	6.81	8.39	6.26	7.11	5.97	9.83	5.50
Other combustible matter	0.39	0.10	0.10	0.32	0.32	0.13	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.23	0.60	0.49
Ash	3.16	2.50	2.68	2.21	2.01	2.25	2.47	1.58	2.00	2.15	2.62	1.07
	5.65	4.82	5.22	5.76	6.31	4.43	5.74	4.51	4.96	3.59	6.61	3.94
<u>TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER</u>	6.38	6.31	7.69	6.31	6.81	5.02	7.18	5.17	7.28	11.31	10.66	12.97
Calcium Ca++	0.69	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.77	0.62	0.67	0.52	0.74	0.92	0.70	0.42
Chloride Cl <sup>-</sup>	1.01	1.19	1.21	0.94	0.50	0.72	1.59	1.02	2.00	2.28	3.86	5.32
Sulphate SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	2.94	2.25	2.84	2.18	2.00	1.68	1.17	0.91	1.49	4.33	2.43	2.75
<u>TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED</u>	15.58	13.73	15.69	14.60	15.45	11.83	15.57	11.43	14.39	17.28	20.49	18.47
Rainfall, in inches	1.06	1.34	2.60	2.09	2.60	1.85	3.70	1.93	1.50	2.72	4.93	5.44
pH value of filtrate from gauge	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.3	4.1	5.3	4.6
<u>SULPHUR DIOXIDE.</u> expressed as milligrams SO <sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day	2.89	2.73	2.40	1.71	N	1.72	1.05	1.35	1.79	2.43	2.07	2.73

TABLE B

Deposited Matter in tons/sq. mile

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June*	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER</u>												
Tarry Matter	5.54	9.58	6.54	8.97	11.01	8.62	8.82	5.89	8.41	7.06	7.14	5.73
Other combustible matter	0.19	0.29	0.17	0.29	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.08	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.46
Ash	1.52	2.13	1.42	1.65	2.58	1.92	2.23	1.22	1.93	1.72	2.21	1.35
	3.83	7.16	4.95	7.03	8.26	6.53	6.44	4.59	6.31	5.17	4.78	3.92
<u>TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER</u>	4.73	3.63	3.58	6.22	9.02	7.14	8.92	3.61	7.92	8.17	10.74	10.23
Calcium Ca++	0.52	0.30	0.35	0.59	0.71	0.52	0.54	0.32	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.35
Chloride Cl'	0.66	0.54	0.41	0.91	0.52	0.83	0.84	0.76	1.11	1.93	3.48	3.28
Sulphate SO <sub>4</sub> "	1.94	1.50	1.89	2.45	4.02	3.13	4.51	1.66	2.99	2.08	3.97	3.05
<u>TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED</u>	10.27	13.21	10.12	15.19	20.03	15.76	17.74	9.50	16.33	15.23	17.88	15.96
Rainfall, in inches	0.79	1.50	2.32	2.84	2.88	2.58	3.78	1.93	1.46	3.82	5.83	5.52
pH Value of filtrate from gauge	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.5	4.5	-	3.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	4.6	4.3
<u>SULPHUR DIOXIDE</u> expressed as milligrams SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day	0.97	1.33	0.80	1.34	1.93	0.71	1.20	0.63	1.41	0.54	1.12	1.15

\*No sample submitted - results quoted are averages of results for the other five summer months.



## Deposited Matter in tons/sq. mile

TABLE C.

Type of Deposit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	4.36	4.63	4.63	3.48	4.88	3.23	3.01	2.65	3.80	4.78	5.19	4.00
Tarry Matter	0.24	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.32
Other combustible matter	1.35	0.79	0.88	0.76	1.57	1.00	0.86	0.59	0.78	1.23	1.64	0.88
Ash	2.77	3.70	3.61	2.47	3.23	2.09	2.08	1.86	2.94	3.47	3.41	2.80
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	5.59	6.98	8.39	4.09	5.07	3.99	3.68	2.75	5.22	7.73	8.98	13.45
Calcium Ca++	0.46	0.73	0.66	0.44	0.51	0.49	0.30	0.41	0.61	0.73	0.69	0.56
Chloride Cl <sup>-</sup>	1.05	1.86	2.53	0.90	1.49	0.71	1.05	0.95	1.91	1.86	3.12	5.20
Sulphate SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>="</sup>	2.16	1.86	2.53	1.25	1.57	1.17	0.91	0.69	1.15	1.71	2.03	2.21
TOTAL SOLID MATTER DEPOSITED	9.95	11.61	13.02	7.57	9.95	7.22	6.69	5.40	9.02	12.51	14.17	17.45
Rainfall in inches	0.87	1.26	2.52	1.85	1.97	1.69	2.56	1.14	1.00	3.27	3.51	4.33
pH value of filtrate from gauge	5.2	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.4
SULPHUR DIOXIDE expressed as milligrams SO <sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cms. lead peroxide per day	1.59	0.85	1.37	0.74	0.54	0.35	0.42	0.39	0.68	1.20	1.11	1.51

TABLE D.

SUSPENDED MATTER (SMOKE) CONCENTRATIONS. MONTHLY AVERAGES 1964 Micrograms/Cubic metre

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole year.
Weekly Periods	1-5	6-9	10-14	15-18	19-22	23-26	27-30	31-35	36-39	40-44	45-48	49-53	1-53
<u>STATIONS</u>													
<u>Morrison Clinic</u> (Daily Average Highest Daily Value)	128 450	79 180	49 157	33 75	28 67	19 48	24 56	59 184	47 128	149 284	208 600	232 420	88 450
<u>Norton Villa Clinic</u> (Daily Average Highest Daily Value)	62 284	39 141	30 85	11 33	15 43	6 21	7 24	7 32	9 40	37 100	30 208	36 124	34 284
<u>Llansamlet Clinic</u> (Daily Average Highest Daily Value)	96 294	52 96	44 120	17 36	22 80	15 41	13 24	16 38	23 48	57 88	101 248	60 156	43 294
<u>Llansamlet Police Station</u> (Daily Average Highest Daily Value)	139 395	74 112	55 183	31 69	38 119	32 53	22 44	36 84	37 72	75 140	57 110	56 112	54 395

TABLE E.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS. MONTHLY AVERAGES 1964. Micrograms/cubic metre

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole year.
Weekly Period	1-5	6-9	10-14	15-18	19-22	23-26	27-30	31-35	36-39	40-44	45-48	49-53	1-53
<u>STATIONS</u>													
Morriston Clinic (Daily Average Highest Daily Value	129	114	100	97	79	80	91	126	113	195	243	241	134
	272	234	202	224	147	119	258	288	206	384	606	520	606
Norton Villa Clinic (Daily Average Highest Daily Value	31	38	28	13	15	11	15	18	24	43	36	32	25
	90	78	53	25	30	26	39	42	166	129	123	90	166
Llansamlet Clinic (Daily Average Highest Daily Value	96	83	69	66	59	53	56	58	58	80	67	52	66
	175	139	117	112	148	77	78	83	166	124	132	86	175
Llansamlet Police Station (Daily Average Highest Daily Value	123	98	70	74	68	67	66	74	75	96	79	63	79
	200	159	121	104	134	126	106	150	122	155	134	101	200



TABLE F.

Comparison of Results for the Whole Year 1964.

Tons per square mile.

Type of Deposit.	Site No. 1. St. Thomas.	Site No. 2. Llansamlet.	Site No.3. Guildhall.
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	91.42	93.31	48.64
Tar	3.18	2.46	1.88
Other combustible matter	26.70	21.88	12.33
Ash	61.54	68.97	34.43
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	93.09	83.91	75.92
Calcium Ca++	8.55	5.67	6.59
Chloride Cl <sup>-</sup>	21.64	15.37	22.63
Sulphate SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>	26.97	33.19	19.24
TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER	184.51	177.22	124.56
Rainfall - in inches	31.76	35.25	25.77
pH Value of filtrate from gauge:			
Maximum	6.3	5.7	6.3
Minimum	4.1	3.9	5.2
Average	5.5	4.9	5.8

TABLE G.

Comparison of Yearly Rates of Deposition 1958 - 1964.

Tons per square mile

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<u>St. Thomas</u>							
Total Deposited Matter	301	238	229	232	222	207	185
Total Insoluble Matter	200	129	119	120	113	104	91
Insoluble Mineral Matter (Ash)	117	73	69	73	78	71	62
Rainfall - in inches	50	43	57	44	36	37	32
<u>Llansamlet.</u>							
Total Deposited Matter	272	267	198	200	187	185	177
Total Insoluble Matter	136	141	92	103	82	76	93
Insoluble Mineral Matter (Ash)	88	88	60	59	58	53	69
Rainfall - in inches	56	45	62	47	41	39	35
<u>Guildhall</u>							
Total Deposited Matter	154	173	162	141	138	134	125
Total Insoluble Matter	66	67	62	47	45	47	49
Insoluble Mineral Matter (Ash)	40	36	36	29	30	32	34
Rainfall - in inches	48	40	51	31	31	33	26

TABLE H

Pollution by Sulphur Gases 1955- 1964.

Year	Sulphur Dioxide		
	Average rate of absorption expressed as milligrams SO <sub>2</sub> per 100 square centimetres of lead peroxide per day		
	St. Thomas	Llansamlet	Guildhall
1955	2.34	0.91	0.96
1956	2.34	0.91	0.92
1957	2.16	0.96	0.74
1958	2.14	0.93	0.80
1959	2.24	0.76	0.84
1960	2.07	0.94	0.80
1961	1.91	0.89	0.68
1962	1.86	0.87	0.76
1963	1.80	0.95	0.96
1964	2.03	1.10	0.90
Summer Months 1964	1.52	1.20	0.52
Winter Months 1964	2.54	0.99	1.27

TABLE I

Comparison of the Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations  
during the three year period 1962-4

Station	Smoke Concentration micrograms per cubic metre			Sulphur Dioxide Concen- tration micrograms per cubic metre		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
<u>Morrison Clinic</u>						
Daily Average	63	60	88	79	81	134
Highest Daily Value	377	316	450	335	394	606
<u>Norton Villa Clinic</u>						
Daily Average	25	24	24	25	21	25
Highest Daily Value	254	206	284	165	190	166
<u>Llansamlet Clinic</u>						
Daily Average	76	41	43	74	64	66
Highest Daily Value	273	229	294	227	272	175
<u>Llansamlet Police Station</u>						
Daily Average	-	-	54	-	-	79
Highest Daily Value	-	-	395	-	-	200

## MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### Plastic Toys.

Two samples of plastic toys were submitted for analysis for lead content as a result of an incident at Bournemouth in which imported plastic toys were suspected of having caused lead poisoning in children.

The samples were plastic tool sets and were composite articles containing a number of different coloured pieces. Nine analyses for total lead were carried out; each involved the preparation of the sample, converting to ash by ignition at 5000, dissolving the residual inorganic lead in acid and finally measuring the lead content polarographically.

Five of the pieces contained lead in excess of 250 parts per million and in two were in excess of 2000 parts per million.

Further tests indicated that although the total lead content of the samples concerned was high, very little lead could, in fact, be extracted by dilute acids from the plastics, so that significant quantities would not be likely to be extracted by sucking and chewing by children.

Many other Public Analysts were associated with this problem at the time, and throughout the country numerous plastic toys were examined with very similar results.

The Home Office, after considering evidence from many sources, finally issued a statement to the effect that no danger was likely from such toys, but as lead is an undesirable ingredient importers of plastic toys were strongly recommended to keep the level of total lead below 250 parts per million in future.

On this question of toxic materials in childrens toys and playthings a British Standard Specification (No. 3443) recommends generally that they should not include ingredients known to be injurious to persons with whom they may come in contact but have a specific recommendation that lead in coating materials (i.e. paints) should not exceed 1.1 per cent. Possibly future codes need to be made more specific for toxic metals.

A number of local authorities require analytical checks to be made for the absence of toxic metals in crayons, pencils and plasticine used by young children in their schools and it may be desirable that such testing be carried out for this authority also.

The entire question of the use of plastics, particularly those used for food packaging, is now receiving more attention than hitherto. Numerous additives are used to improve the properties of plastics, and it is essential to ensure that these will not have toxic effects. The British Plastics Federation has for some time been considering this question and hold the practical view that hazard does not arise unless there is extraction of the toxic material into the food. It is likely that legislation on this matter will be forthcoming in the near future and will probably require testing of both plastics and food which has been packed in plastics.

### Waters.

Twenty-two samples of drinking waters taken from various points on the distribution system and at the treatment plant were examined. Two samples of swimming bath water taken from the Swansea Baths were analysed and found to be satisfactory.

## MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS

### Waters.

Ninety-three samples of water were analysed for the Waterworks Department in connection with the purification and treatment of the water supply under the control of the Water Engineer and Manager. These samples included both raw and treated water at the Bryngwyn Filtration Plant (from the Usk Reservoir) and at Nant-yr-wydd Gauge Basin (from the Cray Reservoir.). Also from the Lliw Reservoir supplying Velindre from service reservoirs, private houses and numerous points throughout the Swansea District. Samples were also submitted from possible future sources of supply. A full mineral analysis was made of a spring water at Llanddyfan Church and in one instance the calcium carbonate saturation index was determined on three samples of water in connection with a corrosion problem.



### Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs.

The Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 is administered by Chief Inspector F.W. Brown of the Weights & Measures Department. During the year a total of 22 samples comprising eleven Fertilisers and eleven Feeding Stuffs were submitted for analysis to ascertain whether the "Statutory Statements" given with the articles concerned were correct.

In most cases the samples were correct within the limits of variation permitted. In three instances, there were variation in the amount of plant nutrients compared with the amount declared. In one, a sample of Bone Meal, the phosphoric acid was in excess, but this was not considered to be to the prejudice of the purchaser. In one sample of Compound Fertiliser there was an excess of nitrogen and water soluble phosphoric acid whilst in another there was a deficiency of soluble phosphoric acid.

### PERSONAL COMMENTS

In concluding this report I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector and all members of the Public Health Department concerned for their help in making my first year's work for County Borough of Swansea an interesting and enjoyable one.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The above Act which makes fresh provisions for securing the Health, Safety and Welfare of persons employed in Offices, Shop Premises and certain Railway Premises received the Royal Assent on the 31st July, 1963.

Sections 4 - 8 and 11 - 16 of the Act came into force on the 1st August, 1964. These Sections cover cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, supply of drinking water, accommodation for clothing, sitting facilities, eating facilities and maintenance of floors, passages and stairs.

Premises coming within the scope of this Act have to be registered with the Local Authority during the period 1st May, 1964 and 31st July, 1964.

Certain types of Premises are excluded from the Act, these are mainly premises where only self-employed persons work, businesses where the only persons employed are blood relatives of the employer and premises where the aggregate number of hours worked by all employees do not exceed 21 hours per week.

Two inspection Assistants have been employed by the Swansea County Borough Council to carry out the provisions of the Act.

I give below a table (A) showing the total number of registrations and also general inspections made in 1964.

I also give a table (B) showing the number of persons employed in registered premises by work place.

TABLE A.

Class of Premises	No. of Premises registered during the year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	577	539
Retail Shops	891	891
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	159	159
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	147	147
Fuel storage depots	2	2
<u>TOTALS</u> .....	1776	1738

TABLE B.

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	5117
Retail Shops	6683
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1993
Catering establishments open to the public	1493
Canteens	204
Fuel Storage depots	4
<u>TOTAL</u> .....	15494
Total Males	6469
Total Females	9025

During inspections, 911 premises were found to be exempt from the Act and the total number of visits of all kinds to Registered Premises was 1,799.

Another provision of this Act is that where an accident in any premises to which this Act applies,

- (a) causes loss of life to a person, employed to work in the premises or -
- (b) disables any such person for more than 3 days from doing his usual work.

Notice of the accident shall be sent by the occupier to the appropriate Authority. During 1964, notifications of 21 accidents were received and in each case, the cause of the accident was investigated.

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#### Slum Clearance.

During the year 1964, 52 Clearance Areas were declared which involved 327 properties. These Clearance areas were dealt with by making 11 Clearance Orders and 19 Compulsory Purchase Orders. Detailed inspections have been made of 267 of the properties concerned during 1964.

It is anticipated that the Ministry will hold Local Enquiries to hear objectors early in 1965.



I am indebted to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the following reports in respect of his department.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

SEWERAGE The main parts of the Borough are provided with sewerage facilities which are reasonable for the present development. The main exceptions to this are :-

Limeslade Area - Sewers are at present being laid to cater for this area.

Halfway, Llan-samlet Area - A scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, who have stated that tenders may be invited. This will be done when the Agreement for the purchase of the land necessary for the pumping station has been concluded.

Lon Las Area - Scheme being prepared for the sewerage of this area.

Fforestfach & Waunarlwydd Area - This area drains to the Corporation's Sewage Works at Gwerton. This works only provides practical treatment and is heavily overloaded due to development in the drainage area. Consideration is at present being given to alternative methods of dealing with the sewage and sewer improvements within the drainage area to cater for the increased flow.

There is also a considerable programme of works to be undertaken to improve sewerage facilities and to reduce flooding in various parts of the Borough.

EXTENSIONS OF SEWERS AND SURFACE WATER DRAINS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1964.

Location.	Size of Soil Sewer and Length in Yards.					Size of Surface Water Sewer and Length in Yards.								Length in miles.	
	4"	6"	9"	12"	15"	6"	9"	12"	15"	18"	21"	24"	27"		42"
<u>On Corporation Housing Sites</u>															
Birchgrove: Part 2	-	124	2020	-	-	66	817	868	100	53	301	129	100	104	
Bonymaen: Part 2	-	865	167	-	-	2795	400	200	25	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS ...	-	989	2187	-	-	2861	1217	1068	125	53	301	129	100	104	5.19
<u>Other Sewers</u>															
Park Road, Ynystawe	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Howells Road, Dunvant	89	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Limeslade Sewerage Scheme															
Parts 11 and 111	-	16	721	-	-	-	-	129	201	322	37	-	-	-	
Cwmbrwla Park S.W.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hillgrove, Caswell	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nos. 279 - 285, Gower Road	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Heol Las S.W. Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	96	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS ...	104	200	721	-	-	-	163	129	614	418	37	-	-	-	1.36

H O U S I N G  
Corporation Housing Estates

House Building  
Year Ending - 31st December, 1964.

The number of dwellings completed during the year was 430, as shown in the Summary.

The completions figure received a considerable setback when schemes in an advanced state of preparation needed to be amended by the decision of the Housing Committee not to proceed with the erection of four storey blocks of maisonettes.

The total number of temporary bungalows removed was 670. Schemes are being prepared for the redevelopment of the sites vacated.

TYPE OF HOUSE	HOUSES																			Under Construction	Approved but not yet commenced	Total of Houses Approved to Dec 64	
	YEAR																						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964				Total
Temporary Bungalows	510	377	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991*	-	-	991
Traditional	84	104	178	218	217	137	218	440	311	300	147	366	165	62	239	172	524	242	298	4,422	439	759	5,620
Non-Traditional	-	252	529	233	224	130	160	154	313	335	526	310	171	209	240	12	546	343	132	4,819	250	233	5,302
War Damage Rebuilding	28	110	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	165
TOTALS	622	843	838	451	441	267	378	594	624	635	673	676	336	271	479	184	1070	585	430	10397	689	992	12,078

\*Note: By 31/12/64 - 670 Temporary bungalows had been removed.

### HOUSING - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The number of private enterprise dwellings completed during the period 1954 - 1964 is as follows:-

1954	-	136
1955	-	208
1956	-	241
1957	-	315
1958	-	328
1959	-	374
1960	-	630
1961	-	910
1962	-	780
1963	-	628
1964	-	691

### PUBLIC CLEANSING (1963/4)

#### House and Trade Refuse.

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during the year under review are similar to preceeding years. All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping.

The quantity of house and trade refuse collected during the year was 66,792 tons.

The quantity of street sweepings during the year was 475 tons.

The controlled tips are at Clyne Valley and Graig brickworks.

The modernisation of the Cleansing Fleet is continuing and Swansea now has one of the most up-to-date fleets of refuse collection vehicles in the country.

#### Pail Closets.

There are still 420 houses within the Borough without water flushed closets; these have pail closets, which are emptied weekly. The work is carried out at night time by a crew of three men and one mechanical vehicle, which has attachments especially designed for this class of work. The contents are discharged direct into sewers.

In addition to the houses with pail closets there are a number of drained cesspools. During the year 136 houses were dealt with, the frequency of emptying varying from one to fifty times, representing 970 single operations. Contents are discharged from the machine direct into the sewers.

During the year 185 houses with pail closets or drained to cesspools were provided with sewerage facilities or demolished, or are standing empty.

#### Street Gullies.

Accumulations of grit and debris were removed from street gullies at intervals of between six and seven weeks. After emptying and cleaning, the gullies are resealed with clean water, the operation being carried out by mechanical vehicles designed for this service.

The number of gully cleansing operations carried out during the year was 53,231.



SEWERS - RODENT CONTROL.

During the period 1st April, 1963 to March, 1964, two treatments of those areas where rat population was high were carried out, using the same method as in the previous year of baiting until no further poison baits were taken.

The total results were as follows:-

	No. Baited	Partial Takes	Complete Takes	Total Takes	No Takes
Foul	1699	674	293	967	732

The poison bait used for these treatments was Rusk and  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  Zinc Phosphide.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts 1 and V111 of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1964 FOR THE\*  
OF IN THE COUNTY OF

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities/	124	101	12	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	489	390	66	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority/ (excluding out-workers' premises)		-	-	-
Total ...	613	491	78	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	3	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

\* Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

/ To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1,2,3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

\* i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123(i), Institutions (Section 124) sites of Building Operations and works of Engineering Construction (Section 127), Slaughterhouses, (Section 175(i) (d) and (e) ) and Railway Running Sheds (Section 175(2) and (10) ).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	11	8	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	39	20	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work)	16	14	-	-	-
Total ...	66	52	-	2	-